The Racine Journal.

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DEATH OF PUBLIC LIBRARIAN YOUNG

His Successful Career as Journalist, Diplomat and State Official.

HAD WON LITERARY LAURELS

His Account of the Rise and Fall of the Paris Commune is Regarded as a Masterpiece of American Descriptive Writing.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—John Russell Young, librarian of the congressional library died this morning, after an illness of several weeks.

John Russell Young had a notable career as a journalist, diplomatist, public official and intimate associate of distinguished men. He was born in 1841. He began newspaper work as a copy boy on the Philadelphia Press in 1857, and won his spurs as graphic war correspondent by a description of the first battle of Bull Run. After the civil war he became managing editor of the Philadelphia Press.

At the age of 25 years Horace Greeley tendered Young the managing editorship of the New York Tribune. While abroad in a government capacity during the Grant administration the Paris commune occurred and Young's account of its rise and fall was regarded as one of the best examples of English descriptive writing. He was the European representative of the New York Herald, and afterwards accompanied Gen. Grant upon his memorable trip around the world, and later he wrote "Around the World with Gen. Grant." President Arthur appointed him minister to China where he remained until the opening of the first Cleveland administration when he returned to America and engaged in literary and business pursuits. When the new library of congress was completed McKinley appointed him librarian. He said his time had been spent in part lately on a contribution to literature which he hoped to complete as the chief literary achievement of his life.

TO COURT MARTIAL EAGAN

President McKinley Will so Decide at a Regular Meeting of the Cabinet Today.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The president announced to the cabinet at a regular meeting today that he was determined to court martial Gen. Eagan. Alger was not present at the meeting, but with Adjutant General Corbin was at the White House in conference with McKinley on the subject just prior to the cabinet session. The order for court martial will probably be made today.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The war investigating commission today decided not to make public the amended statement filed by Eagan. The commission permitted representatives of the press to read the statement and it was formally announced to the newspaper men that Eagan had eliminated all the objectionable statements, therefore the document will be accepted officially as evidence. As already stated, the changes made by Eagan in the document are mainly in the line of excision, yet the phraseology is also altered and it frequently refers to Miles as "the Senior Major General, Nelson A. Miles," and while keeping within the line of propriety in the judgment of the commission, in a negative manner at least he resents any assumption of Miles' superiority and asserts that he is as old and as experienced a soldier as Miles. It is believed that so far as the commission is concerned the incident is now closed.

For Sale Bills

Come to the Journal or see our agent, J. Z. Collier, Union Grove, Wis. Prices right. Work first class.

COL. STONE INAUGURATED

Ceremonies Attending the Event Were Very Impressive--His Message Suggests Economy.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 17.—Col. Wm. A. Stone today was inaugurated governor of Pennsylvania. Gen. J. P. S. Gobin, at the same time was inducted in office as lieutenant governor. The inaugural procession was one of the most imposing ever seen in Harrisburg. The feature of the parade was the fine appearance and marching of the national guard, organized last summer to take the place of the troops that went into the volunteer service from the guard for war with Spain. The inanguaral ceremonies took place on the west side of the capital in the presence of members of the general assembly of state officials and numerous other spectators.

Governor Stone in his message said that it seemed to him that what the state needed this time was more of a business administration than a political one. Legislation should be confined to clear and admitted wants, and should not be speculative nor adventuresome. A rigid economy should be practiced in order to reduce expenditures to a level with the state revenues. As a further step to relieve the state treasury and liquidate the floating indebtedness growing out of the excessive expenditures for public schools the governor recommends the suspension of the third section of the revenue act of 1891. He expresses the hope that the present legislature will refrain from the error of passing resolutions for investigating committees to investigate the industrial and other questions which he says are unnecessary and expensive to the state. No national questions were touched upon in the message.

IS ALUM POISONOUS?

Whitens the Baker's Bread, But Plays Havoc with the Stomach of the Consumer.

Alum is used by many bakers to whiten their bread, enabling them to use an inferior flour, and it is also employed as a cheap substitute for cream of tartar in the manufacture of baking powder. Its use in bread and baking powder is very detrimental to health, producing dyspepsia and obstinate constipation, and under certain conditions of the human system results in poisoning. What these conditions are so far as each individual is concerned can only be surmised: some peculiarity of the system producing a morbid change in the secretions of the stomach with which the alum combines and forms an active poison: or, the secretions may be healthy but in abnormal proportions, and these lesser or greater proportions in combination with the alum constitute a poison just as two parts of mercury and two parts chlorine form calomel, which is not poisonous, while one part of mercury and two parts of chlorine yield corrosive sublimate, which is a most deadly poison.

CAMBON IS FOR PEACE.

Says Fashoda Affair Was Exaggerated and That France Does Not Desire War.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—Pan. Cambon, French ambassador to Great Britain, replying to an address of the international arbitration association at the embassy here today said that no feeling of hostility towards the English existed in France. The press on both sides, he added, had exaggerated the little friction over the Fashoda affair, which was only temporary and he assured the people of Great Britain that neither the French nation nor the government of France desired war, and speaking from experience, Cambon could say that no European nation desired war. On the contrary, this was an earnest wish for peace and France cordially supported the Czar's aims, but the ambassador expressed the fear that a practical realization of it would be a long time coming.

Sale bills printed at the Journal.

COMBINATIONS TO DEFEAT QUARLES

Final Action Being Made to Solidify Field Against Him.

THEY FEAR AN EARLY BALLOT

The Opposition Straining Every Nerve to Prevent Quarles' Nomination Until His Support Wavers—Sure of Forty-five Votes.

MADISON, Jan. 17.—(Special to the Journal.)—The situation in the senatorial fight is unchanged, with Quarles keeping his men lined up despite the attacks made by the other candidates. He has the others badly frightened and his chances of winning are of the best.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 17.—The candidates are here again, the legislators are back, the members of the third house have returned and the lobby of the Park hotel is noisy and smoky. The scene is the same as it was last Tuesday and the conditions are not materially different. It is Quarles against an active, hopeful and professedly confident field, and the Quarles men more confident than ever that no combination can be made to take away from the Milwaukee man the victory now so nearly his. No effort is now being made by the supporters of the other candidates to conceal the fact that Mr. Quarles is the man to be fought and the friends of all four candidates are industriously and ardently at work to disprove the statements of the Milwaukee man that the senatorship will be settled in two or three ballots.

Two announcements were made yesterday, Senator Charles H. Baxter of Lancaster and Assemblyman John M. True of Baraboo, both from the Third congressional district, coming out for Quarles.

TALK OF COMBINATIONS.

The usual reports of combinations and deals were current last night. Messrs. Babcock and Quarles had a long conversation yesterday afternoon, as did also Messrs. Babcock and Cook. As a result there was gossip, but the candidates themselves said the reported conferences were mere friendly talks which had come about in the ordinary course of events and that they only tended to show that the campaign was free from bitterness. They said that if it would be of any benefit for the gossips, who were kindly arranging the details of the vote in the caucus, it might be announced that four of the candidates had supper in the same dining room last evening, and that all but Messrs. Babcock and Cook took sugar in their coffee.

Then there was another report last night, a report that a bribe had been offered a member of the assembly, it being stated that one of the candidate's friends had told the friend of a member of the legislature that his brother-in-law was a pretty good fellow and that he ought to have a federal position.

It is confidently expected at the Quarles headquarters that the Milwaukee man will go into the contest with from forty-five to forty-eight votes. Most of the other candidates are willing to concede Mr. Quarles forty votes, and then quaint their concession with the remark, "Where is he going to get any more?" They say that Mr. Quarles will develop his maximum strength on the first ballot and that he will have no reserve. But this argument does not disconcert the Quarles men.

"Long" Jones said last night that there was not one of the other candidates who would not willingly change places with Mr. Quarles. He had never known when it was a disadvantage to be in a lead in a foot race or in a horse race.

In an interview last night Congressman Babcock said that reports to the contrary notwithstanding, his column was today as strong as ever. He said the recent announcements of support for Quarles was a shrewd political move for effect upon members theretofore non-committal. Mr. Babcock said he had made no efforts to develop a strong first ballot and he preferred to have a strong reserve strength. Some of the men, he said, who had been claimed by Quarles, were not for him, and would not be found in his column when the vote was taken. As an instance of this, Mr. Babcock said that one of the members from the northern part of the state who had been announced as an accession to the Quarles ranks last week, had since made the statement that at no time in the contest, no matter what conditions might develop, would he ever vote for Mr. Quarles. The first vote, he said, would show many surprises for those who were figuring on great support on the first ballot.

A delegation of about forty leading business and professional men of Milwaukee went to Madison this morning in a special car on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway for the purpose of urging the election of Joseph V. Quarles as United States senator. The special car was attached to the train that leaves at 7:45, and the members of the party propose to stay at the state capital until the senatorial contest is decided. These men go out to give their aid unsoicited and pay their own expenses, traveling and otherwise

DID NOT MEAN THEM.

Presbyterian Church Resolutions Were Voted Solely Against Aldermen Voting to Retain Huck's License.

For the peace of mind of those aldermen who feel aggrieved at the action taken at the Presbyterian church last Wednesday evening, the committee who prepared the resolutions desire to state that there was no thought of criticizing the position of the six members of the council who voted to cancel the license of Mr. Huck. This is so self-evident that it was not considered necessary to mention it in the resolution. They have our sympathy for the company they were in.

AGAINST BICYCLE RIDERS

Judge Fish Hands Down a Decision in the Pierce and Korizek Bicycle Cases.

In the circuit court this morning Judge Fish confirmed the order of the municipal court finding A. J. Pierce and Miss Adelaide Korizek guilty of riding their bicycles on the sidewalks last summer. This is the case where City Attorney Heck sprung the point that the parties were guilty under the old ordinance. The validity of the amended ordinance did not enter in the case. Whether the case will be carried higher is not known, but probably not. The decision decides that bicycle riders must not ride their wheels on the walks of the city.

IN MEMORIAM.

Boss.

John Boss died yesterday at his home in the town of Yorkville, of pneumonia, aged 33 years. Deceased was born and reared in that town and was known as a farmer of the highest honor and integrity. He was a loving husband and father, a kind brother and a true and noble son. He leaves a wife and two little girls, one brother, five sisters and a widowed mother to mourn his sad loss.

In memoriam of John J. Boss, Died Jan. 12, 1899:

Beautiful toiler, thy work all done,
Beautiful soul into glory gone,
Beautiful life with its crown now won,
God giveth thee rest.
Rest from all sorrows, and watching and fears,
Rest from all possible sighing and tears,
Rest through God's endless wonderful years,
At home with the blest.
Beautiful spirit free from all stain:
Ours the heartache, the sorrow and pain,
Thine is the glory and infinite gain,
Thy slumber is sweet.
Peace on the brow and the eyelids so calm,
Peace in the heart 'neath the white-folded palm,
Peace dropping down like a wondrous balm,
From the head to the feet.
It was so sudden, our white lips said,
How we shall miss him, the beautiful dead.
Who take the place of the precious one fled?
But God knoweth best.
We know he watches the sparrows that fall,
Hears the sad cry of the grieved hearts that call,
Friends, mother, children, he loves them all:
We can trust for the rest.
All is said within our dwelling,
Lonely are the hearts today,
For the one we loved so dearly
Has forever passed away.
Dearest brother, we must lay thee, in the peaceful grave's embrace,
But thy memory will be cherished
Till we see thy heavenly face.

Teachers' Meeting.

At Union Grove, Wis., Saturday, Jan. 21st, 1899. 10:00 a. m., music. Roll call, answered by an educational maxim; paper, "Eliminations in Arithmetic," Prin. Lawton; Discussion, led by Mrs. H. C. Lawton; paper, "Geography," Geo. Smith discussion, Miss Ella Evans; 11:30, election of officers. 1:15 p. m. music; recitation; primary reading, model class, Miss Brook; paper, "How to Interest Elementary Pupils in U. S. History," Prin. Randall, Rochester; discussion led by Prin. Smith, Waterford; State Teacher's Association and the Manual of the Course of Study, Supt. W. W. Storms.

NEW TRIAL GRANTED.

In Celebrated Bull Case From Kenosha County of Hauser vs Whitley.

In the circuit court today Judge Fish granted a new trial in the case of Peter Hauser vs. Harvey Whitley. In July, 1896 Hauser was employed as farm hand by Whitley. He was asked by Whitley to help secure a bull in a stall. The bull turned on him and gored him badly. He sued in the Kenosha county circuit court for $5,000 and got a verdict for $3,000. The new trial was granted on ground of new evidence having been discovered.

Of Rare Excellence.

Farm and Home, advertised elsewhere in connection with the Weekly Journal, is a journal of rare excellence. Every number is replete with suggestions and information of especial interest. A copy of the Handy Atlas of the World, containing 240 pages, and nearly two hundred Colored Maps and Views, is included with each subscription.

Collier will assist you to get out a first class sale bill. Address him at Union Grove, Wis.

COUNCIL REVOKE HUCK'S LICENSE

Come Down Off Their High Horse and Comply With Letter of the Law.

THE VOTE WAS TEN TO THREE

Ald. Hoyle Moved to Reconsider Action Taken at Previous Meeting.

TESTIMONY WAS READ FOR RAPP

Who Was Not Present at the Last Meeting—Ald. Tiedeman Makes a Crack at Kindergartens — Also After Corporations—Fifth and Sixth Wards to be Redistricted—Bills Allowed—Several Resolutions and Reports of Interest to the Tax Payer and Property Owner.

It was a few minutes after 8 o'clock last night when Mayor Graham called the regular meeting of the city council to order. The aldermen who answered to their names at roll call were Hoyle, Korzelius, Field, Tate, Zirbes, Finch, Brearley, Peterson, Rapp, Guenther, Johnson, Tiedemann, Leimbach, the only absentee being Ald. Lawton.

An unusually large number of spectators were assembled, no doubt attracted by the publication of notices in the local press that a red hot meeting was anticipated in view of the fact that the case against Frank Huck, for selling liquor to a minor, was to be reconsidered and the license revoked; also that the communication of the Racine Water company was to be read and the report of the fire and water and special committee, who investigated the report of Fire Marshal Abesser, in regard to fire pressure was to be made.

They were not disappointed, for notwithstanding the doubts and expressions heard, that the aldermen would not revoke the Huck license, the whole matter was reconsidered and it was annulled and the water works reports were heard both on the part of the Racine Water company and the city.

HUCK'S LICENSE REVOKED.

Ald. Jonas Hoyle, of the first ward, was the gentleman who recalled the case of Frank Huck.

He asked for the reading of a resolution offered by Ald. Field at the last meeting of the council, as follows:

Resolved, That the liquor license of Frank Huck be and the same is hereby revoked.

Mr. Hoyle moved that action taken at the previous meeting on said resolution be reconsidered. It was carried by a vote of twelve to one, the dissenting voice being that of Ald. Leimbach, of the Seventh ward.

Ald. Hoyle moved that the council proceed to ballot on the resolution.

Ald. Zirbes desired to know what the council was to vote on, that is in what manner.

Ald. Leimbach had not heard the decision of the mayor on the vote to reconsider.

Mayor Graham stated to the council that Ald. Rapp was not present at the last meeting of the council, that he did not hear the testimony and he did not see how that official could vote.

Ald. Hoyle said that was a question for the mayor to decide.

Ald. Rapp said that as he was not present he could not see how he could vote intelligently.

Ald. Field moved that the testimony taken at the last meeting bearing upon the case, be read so that Ald. Rapps might hear it and the motion prevailed.

City Attorney Heck waded through the evidence which has already been published in the Journal.

There was considerable discussion in regard to what manner the resolution should be voted on.

Ald. Hoyle settled the matter by moving that the resolution be adopted.

It was the desire of some of the aldermen that a secret ballot be taken but Mayor Graham decided that it should be an aye and noe vote.

The vote was taken and resulted as follows:

Ayes—Hoyle, Field, Tate, Zirbes, Brearley, Finch, Peterson, Rapp, Guenther, Johnson.

Noes—Korzelius, Leimbach and Tiedemann.

So the resolution was carried by a vote of 10 to 3 and the license of Frank Huck is revoked.

CRACK AT KINDERGARTENS.

Ald. Tiedemann, who is opposed to kindergarten schools, introduced the following resolution and moved for its adoption:

Resolved, That the representative in the legislature be requested to amend the school age of children so that children may not be enrolled in the public schools until they are 6 years of age, instead of 4 years as the law is now. And therefore be it

Resolved, That our representative in the legislature be instructed to secure the passage of such an amendment.

The council refused to adopt the resolution and it was referred to the committee on education.

The resolution, as any person can see, is a blow in the direction of killing the kindergarten schools, but Ald. Tiedemann can rest assured that he will never accomplish his object.

AFTER CORPORATIONS.

Ald. Tiedemann offered the following resolution, the corporations alluded to being the Badger Electric Light company, Belle City Street Railway company and the M. R. & K. Electric R. R.:

Whereas, We are informed that certain corporations in the city have not complied with the statutes with reference to reporting their earnings to the city treasurer. Therefore be it

Resolved, That the city attorney be and is hereby instructed to investigate the same and report to this council at his earliest convenience.

The resolution was adopted.

TO RE-DISTRICT WARDS.

The following resolution was offered and adopted:

Resolved, That the mayor be, and is hereby directed to appoint three persons to redistrict the Sixth ward into three voting precincts and that the said committee report to this council at its earliest convenience.

The mayor appointed as such committee W. E. Hall, Charles Gorton, and J. Wright.

A similar resolution to re-district the Fifth ward, so as to give three voting precincts, was adopted and the mayor appointed as a committee, John Stiegler, Byron Blish, and C. J. Thiesen.

CARING FOR THE POOR.

Richard Miner, superintendent of the city poor, submitted his eighth monthly report, showing that the amount of money expended for the support of the poor for the eighth month was $1,308.86.

BILL BOARD.

The committee on streets and aldermen of the Sixth ward, to whom was referred the removal of a bill board at the corner of Washington avenue and Twelfth street reported in favor of the same, but on motion of Ald. Guenther it was referred back to the committee.

A NEW LIGHT.

The committee on streets and Sixth ward aldermen reported favorable upon a petition for the placing of an electric light at the corner of Howe and Thirteenth streets.

SEWER ASSESSMENTS.

The committee on taxes and aldermen of the Sixth ward to whom was referred the matter of taking all assessments made for the building of a sewer in Sixteenth street, from the tax roll of 1898 and placing the same on the tax roll of 1899, reported and recommended that such action be taken and a resolution in relation to the same was adopted.

MAYOR GRAHAM REIMBURSED.

The finance and harbor committees to whom was referred a resolution to transfer $2,000 in order to recompense Mayor Graham for money advanced for the purchase of the Knapp property, for harbor improvements, reported favorably upon the same.

POLICE SYSTEM.

Ald. Korzelius offered a resolution that the city clerk be instructed to advertise for bids for fifteen street telephone instruments for the police patrol system and it was adopted.

WANT A NEW FLOOR.

Ald. Zirbes offered a resolution that a new floor and other improvements be made at the Third ward fire engine house, and he was very emphatic in saying that the improvement must be made money or no money. Referred to fire and water committee and Third ward aldermen.

ESTIMATED COST.

The board of public works submitted a report, estimating the cost of putting a sewer in Packard avenue at $264.20, referred to street committee and aldermen of Sixth ward.

THE "POLISH DUDE" STRANGLES HIMSELF.

Under Sentence of Death For Strangling His Wife and Then Burning House to Conceal the Crime.

PLATSBURG, Jan. 17.—Etchel Pulinski, known as the "Polish Dude," who strangled his wife and then set fire to the body and house to cover the crime, committed suicide some time last night by strangling himself with a bed cord, in the county jail. Rulinski was under sentence of death for the murder of his wife. Previous to his wife's death, his baby died under suspicious circumstances and he was accused of killing it. Rulinski is said to be the black sheep of a Polish royal family.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Makes the food more delicious and wholesome

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

A LETTER FROM ARTHUR PUGH.

He and His Companions Are Experiencing Hard Luck in Their Search for Gold.

William Pugh has received a letter from his brother, Arthur Pugh, dated at Fort Yukon, last October. It said that George Ainsworth and Paul Lawson, who were with the party, were unable to continue the journey and turned back, but that he and Pottinger had managed to reach Fort Yukon; that they intended to take the boat and come home, but had missed it by three days and that now they would not be able to reach home before next spring or summer.

The following letter, which is printed in full, shows that it took from Nov. 3 to Jan. 4 to get from Circle City to Skagway and the remaining time to reach Racine:

Fort Yukon, Alaska, Oct. 3, 1898.

Dear Brother Bill:—I arrived here three days ago, having come 500 miles down the Porcupine. I wrote you from McPherson, saying we were going over the McDougal pass by the way of Rat river, and expected to be at Fort Yukon by Sept. 12. The Canadian government states that Rat river has only twenty-four miles of swift water and 108 rapids. We found seventy-five miles of swift water and 382 rapids and it took us six weeks to do what we were told we could do in six days. Ainsworth and Paul Lawson played out about five miles above the river and went back. Pottinger and myself went through. It was hel and repeat. I saw a man lose as much as fifty pounds in weight. I came through all right. We were in ice-cold water from 6:30 a. m. to 8 p. m. every day for six weeks, and when we reached the summit of Bell lake there wasn't a pair of shoes in the crowd that managed to stand it. You can tell Philbrook that his hunting boots stood more than any two pairs of boots or shoes on the river.

We struck the Porcupine and were caught in a snow storm just after leaving the summit of the mountain.

We made the run of the Bell and the Porcupine, about 650 miles in twenty-four days and arrived here on Sept. 30. We did not have a dollar between us and as we had bought our stuff in Canada we were held up for duty. We succeeded in getting the officer to let us off until spring, offering to pay him if we could get work. We were three days late for the last steamer or I would have tried hard to get a passage home.

This country is a big fake, not over fifty good claims in the entire district. We are promised a job cutting cordwood for a steamboat company at $5 per cord. If we get it we will make expenses anyway; if we don't we will be out of grub by June and will be in a bad box. I weighed yesterday in a little coat, 156 pounds, and Pottinger 182, so you see I am as heavy as ever. It is a terrible country, flies and bugs for four months and cold weather for the balance. We are going about ten miles up the river from here into the woods to build a cabin through the winter. I haven't heard from any one since April 20. In fact I have received three letters since I left home, a year ago. Write me a long letter and tell me the news.

From Arthur.

OBITUARY.

Hirsh.

Miss Tot Herzog received a letter from St. Louis this morning announcing the death of Mrs. Flora Hirsch on Sunday at 4:30 p. m. Deceased was the wife of Mr. Fred Hirsch and was well known in this city, having spent several summers at the Island house at Eagle lake. Besides her husband, two sons and a mother survive her. The funeral was held at 2 o'clock this afternoon. Mrs. Hirsch was a lovely woman, being kind-hearted and sympathetic and a fine vocalist, and by an amiable disposition endeared herself to the people with whom she became acquainted in this city.

MATRIMONIAL.

Hanslt-Danwschl.

Miss Mary Hanolt was united to Mr. Joseph Danwschl this morning at nine o'clock at the Bohemian Catholic church. They left on a short wedding trip and will make their future home in Milwaukee.

A PURE GRAPE CREAM OF TARTAR POWDER

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

Awarded

Highest Honors, World's Fair

Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair.

WHAT

The Development of Wood County Demands

At Vesper, we offer an excellent opening for a livestock dealer and butcher, the nearest meat market being eleven miles away.

And too, we must have a blacksmith at once. Party now occupying the shop is an old man and will retire on March 1, 1899. Will sell tools cheap and lease shop.

Besides this we have for sale, at all times, improved farms. Bargains for the tenant farmer who can never hope to have a home of his own when lands are worth $45 to $100 per acre.

We offer these farms at $12 and $25 per acre and wild lands, $7 to $15 per acre.

Notice on your map, Wood Co. is not away up on the shore of Lake Superior where you thought it was, no it is a neighbor county in the center of our state, and Vesper is in a hardwood timber district, well watered with creeks and springs, with a very fertile soil. We are favored with two railroads and a good creek running through the village. Our creamery and our saw and shingle mill are advantageous to the settler.

CALL OR ADDRESS,

C. R. GOLDSWORTHY

VESPER, WOOD CO., WIS.

Or Union Grove, Racine Co., Wis., at Union Grove first six days of each month.

The Racine Journal.

THE JOURNAL FOR 1898.

The Weekly Journal is a twelve-page paper, containing interesting correspondence from the county towns and the news of the county and county seat up to the morning of publication, Thursday of each week.

The Weekly Journal contains every week a telegraph report of important National and state matters, and the market reports, revised by good authorities.

The Weekly Journal gives the news of the day unbiased. Its miscellaneous news matter is compiled by competent writers, and the serials published from time to time are from the best authors. Its correspondents are instructed to give the news of interest from their respective towns and local gossip free from personal allusions.

The Weekly Journal is a handsomely printed paper and is a general favorite throughout the sections in which it circulates. It aims to give the news of the day, foreign and domestic, in addition to the local news, and in a readable form. The Weekly Journal is a family paper and will continue in its efforts to give the fullest satisfaction to its readers.

The subscription price of the Weekly Journal is one dollar ($1.00) a year, in advance, and the several premiums offered are valuable. These premium offers are intended for all subscribers alike, subscribers who for any reason may happen to be in arrears, can obtain the premium desired by paying up all arrears and one year in advance. All premiums must be ordered at the time of paying for the paper. Otherwise they will not be sent or given.

The premium list is as follows:

The Weekly Journal and New New York Weekly Tribune one year for $1.10.

The Weekly Journal and the Farm News one year for $1.00.

The Weekly Journal and the New York Weekly Press one year for $1.50.

The Weekly Journal one year and the Family Physician, a valuable book for the household, $1.25. If required to be sent by mail, 12 cents additional for postage.

The Chicago Weekly Inter Ocean with the Weekly Journal both one year for $1.20.

The Weekly Journal and the Gentleman Farmer Magazine, both one year for $1.50.

Order Premium Wanted With Paper.

It is understood that no premium ordered will be sent or given unless it is ordered or requested at the time of paying for the paper.

These premiums are sent or given as per announcement, with the proviso that they shall be specifically asked for at the time of paying for the paper. This notice is given so that there shall be no misunderstanding.

Reportorial Notes in and out the city.

A new addition to the J. I. Case T. M. Co. is being made.

The police are looking after a man who stole $30 of a party at South Milwaukee.

No clue has yet been obtained to the person or persons who stole diamonds of Mr. and Mrs. Frank J. Miller.

Chief of Police J. W. Johnson has purchased three hundred acres of land in the town of Norway and will erect buildings.

Dr. F. A. Brodsky has attended many cases of the so-called grippe during the past three weeks and at present has ten to twelve cases.

The deed, transferring the Racine Linseed Oil plant of this city from the National Linseed Oil company to the American Linseed Oil company, was filed at the register of deeds office. The price paid is given at $15,000 in the deed.

The management of the Milwauke, Racine & Kenosha Electric Railway company state that they are not liable for a fine for not reporting their business, that they run over the tracks of the Belle City Street railway in this city and on their franchise. They claim that the law has been complied with in every way on their part and taxes last year were paid.

Milwaukee Wisconsin: "By failing to win a majority number of games at Racine the Milwaukee Duplicate Whist club has fallen from its place as leader in the tourney of the Wisconsin State Whist association for the Pfister trophy. From a clear lead, the Duplicate Whist club drops to a tie with the Racine club, which has been holding second place. The contest Wednesday was the third of the series and was played at the rooms of the Heyer Whist club at Racine. The Racine club captured three games, the Milwaukee Duplicate club two games and the Milwaukee club one game. The Heyer club failed to score. The next series will be played on the evening of Feb. 1, at the rooms of the Milwaukee Whist club, in the Goldsmith building."

BODY ARRIVES.

The Body of Harry Van Ornum Arrives From Montana—Funeral Tomorrow Afternoon.

The body of Harry Van Ornum arrived in this city from Montana this morning. Deceased was one of Racine's best known and popular young men and was a trusted assistant of the Racine postoffice department and went to Montana for his health. He died last July and although every effort was made to have the body forwarded here, was not successful until now it has arrived. The funeral will take place from the Mound Cemetery chapel at 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon. A free electric car will leave the power house at 1:30 o'clock.

Biliousness

Is caused by torpid liver, which prevents digestion and permits food to ferment and putrify in the stomach. Then follow dizziness, headache,

Hood's Pills

insomina, nervousness, and, if not relieved, bilious fever or blood poisoning. Hood's Pills stimulate the stomach, rouse the liver, cure headache, dizziness, constipation, etc. 25 cents. Sold by all druggists. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Social and Personal.

Mr. Will Platz spent Saturday in Chicago.

Allan Shewmon, of Green Bay, is in the city on business.

Thomas Kane of Chicago is in the city today on business.

Mr. and Mrs. Thompson, of Beloit, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Butler.

Bernie White, of Company F, who had such a long siege of typhoid fever, is again sick.

Charles W. Pike, of the Grand Union Tea company, is still confined to his home by sickness.

J. F. Sims, of 813 Eleventh street, who has been confined to his home for the past four weeks by sickness, is slowly improving.

William T. Lewis, who has been quite sick, is much better today. Mr. Lewis and wife will leave for California next Wednesday.

Mrs. Charles Russell and her daughter, Florence, are guests of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Sims, 813 Eleventh street. The visit of Mrs. Russell has been prolonged on account of the sickness of her daughter.

KILLED BY A TRAIN.

James Hughes, a Farmer, Run Down Near Carrollville.

From Daily of Jan. 16, 1899.

James Hughes, a farmer living about three miles south of South Milwaukee, in the vicinity of Carrollville, was killed some time Saturday night, it is supposed, by a train on the Northwestern road, although it is rumored that there might have been foul play. His remains were found early this morning by his son Thomas, who had gone in search of him. The body was lying about 100 feet from the track. It was fearfully mangled.

Mr. Hughes left home about 10 o'clock Saturday morning, going over to the Lake Side distillery to collect a bill. Mr. Hughes stayed until dusk and then set off for home and was last seen going south on the railroad track. The train which reaches Racine at 5:41 first reported having seen a body lying near the track and a message was dispatched to Milwaukee, but before the men who were sent to the scene arrived Mr. Hughes' body was discovered by his son. The deceased was 68 years old and is survived by his wife, three sons and four daughters.

Mr. Hughes was one of the oldest settlers of Milwaukee county, having come there from New York in 1838. He went to California in 1845 during the gold fever, but returned at the opening of the rebellion and has lived there ever since.

J. Z. SIMMONS MUNIFICENT

OFFER TO KENOSHA.

In Addition to Gift for Soldiers Monument He Has Offered a Gift of $100,000 For a Library.

Ex-Mayor Z. G. Simmons, in addition to his gift to Kenosha of a soldiers' monument to cost not less than $10,000, has made a proposition to President O. M. Calkins of the council to build for the city a splendid library block, to be a memorial to his son, Gilbert M. Simmons. Mr. Simmons also offers to furnish the library with 2,500 volumes. His plan is to erect the building in Central park and the completion of his plans will require the expenditure of nearly $100,000. Central park is in the center of the city and was needed to the city by Charles Durkee.

In a letter to Acting Mayor O. M. Calkins Mr. Simmons says he desired to do something for the city in which so many blessings had come to him and his family during their life there of nearly fifty years. He offers to complete the curbing around the park, to lay down cement and concrete walks, to take out the old trees and put in new ones, to beautify the grounds and to erect the library building in the middle of it. His munificent offer means a library which will be the third largest in the state, being exceeded only by the State Horticultural library and the Milwaukee public library.

It has long been the intention of Mr. Simmons to present a public library to Kenosha in honor of his son, who died several years ago. Five years ago Mr. Simmons devised the plan of a building, but he has never seen his way clear to the offer until now. Architects have been working on the plans, and have visited the library buildings in various cities.

If the original deed of Central park to the city by Mr. Durkee and Mr. Kimball will allow the erection of the building proposed ground will be broken in the early spring. By that deed the land was given as a public playground, but as the council has made a park out of the original grant it surely will see no obstacle in accepting this offer.

LAST TRIBUTES TO NELSON DINGLEY

Thousands View His Remains Lying in State in the Capitol.

BEAUTIFUL FLORAL EMBLEMS

Impressive Funeral Services Rendered the Dead Statesman—President, Cabinet, Diplomatic Corps and Other Notables Present.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—A state funeral almost majestic in impressiveness, was given the late Nelson Dingley at noon in the house where he so long has been a commanding figure. The president, his cabinet, distinguished members of the diplomatic corps, members of the supreme court, senate and house and distinguished men in military and civil life ranged about the bier on the floor, while the galleries were occupied by the families of those who sat upon the floor and prominent persons. Not since the late William D. Kelly of Pennsylvania, was given a state funeral during the fifty-first congress, has such honor been accorded to a member of the house. The remains were taken from Hotel Hamilton to the capitol this morning and at 10 o'clock were borne into the hall of representatives by a squad of capitol police. The casket was placed on the bier in the area in front of the marble rostrum of the speaker and for an hour the public was allowed to view the remains as they lay in state. Thousands of people streamed past the casket and gazed upon the serene features of the dead. The decorations of the hall were simple, but strikingly beautiful. Palms relieved the rigid corners, palm leaves arranged in the form of a trefoil tied with long streamers of purple adorned the walls. Clusters of roses and palm leaves were arranged on each section of brass railing about the rear of the hall.

ATTEND DINGLEY'S FUNERAL.

The senate held no session for the transaction of business today. When that body convened it proceeded at once to the hall of the house to attend as a body the funeral of Dingley. During the interval before 12, almost every member of the house who was in the city, came and stood for a moment by the casket with bowed head. Meantime the galleries had filled. Speaker Reed called the house to order. A deep hush fell upon the assemblage. After a brief prayer by the chaplain, the notes of the organ in the rear of the Press gallery pulsed and echoed through the hall. It was the first time in the history of the house of representatives that music had been heard in it. The quartette sang impressively "Crossing the Bar." The services were conducted by Rev. S. M. Newman of the First Congregational church, assisted by Dr. Couden, chaplain of the house. It was a very simple service. Newman reviewed briefly the great career of the dead statesman, and concluded with a feeling tribute to "the devoted husband, father, loving brother and friend, a loyal and true-hearted citizen and in the legislature a fearless and faithful statesman and leader of his party."

TO RECEIVE BACK PAY.

Rumor That Cuban Army Will be Paid Three Years Salary Amounting to $40,000,000.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—According to Brigadier General Gomez a member of the Cuban commission now in Washington, the Cuban army is to receive three years pay. Forty millions probably being advanced by the United States for that purpose, with the customs houses of Cuba as security for repayment.

BOY SHOOTS HIMSELF.

Conrad Rueger Attempts to Committ Suicide During a Fit of Despair.

From Daily of Jan. 16, 1899.

Conrad Rueger, a 19-year-old boy, living in South Milwaukee, attempted to commit suicide Saturday evening by shooting himself in the breast with a thirty-two caliber revolver. He now lies in a critical condition and doubts of his recovery are entertained. Two shots were fired, the bullets taking effect just below the heart.

The reason for the act was apparently shame and despair over having stolen money from Henry Donsing, a butcher, by whom he was employed as a clerk. It was discovered a few days ago that the boy had been tampering with the cash register and had also kept various sums which he had collected for his employer. Last Thursday he decided to run away and from that time up to his reappearance Saturday nothing was seen of him. It is learned that he went to the Mansfield woods, where he told his difficulty to two men whom he met. He evidently thought that he was to be arrested, and it was this which put the idea of suicide into his head.

After he had shot himself he repented his action and rushed into the saloon of John Grobschmidt and declared he had been attacked and shot. When closely questioned, however, he admitted that he himself had inflicted the wounds. Rueger's parents are quite well-to-do.

Kingston harbor in Jamaica, is to be converted by England into a great naval station, with Jamaica made another Gibraltar. This is but the other end of the Nicaragua canal.

THE AWFUL LIFE OF A LAWFUL WIFE.

Love, Duty, and Happiness Beckon to Her in Vain.

All readers of newspapers have been told "Ignorance is the mother of crime," and that no crimes are so severely punished as those committed against Nature. Nature's law is the stern law of reprisal. "An eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth." The children's teeth set on edge because of the sour grapes of sin eaten by the parents. The sin of the parents visited on the children to the third and fourth generation. "Sin is the transgression of law." And the courts only echo the voice of Nature when they affirm: "Ignorance of the law does not excuse guilt." It is these fundamental

facts in the operations of natural law that make it possible for a woman who enters the marriage relation with the full sanction of the law of the land and love of her heart, to be condemned to an awful life of servitude and suffering.

Don't let her smile deceive you. She has trained herself to bear what she looks upon as part of the burden of her state.

"Behind no prison grate, she said,
That spurns the sunshine, half a smile
Sits captives so uncomforted
As souls behind a smile.
Whom sadder can I say, she said."

The underlying reason for this sad condition of affairs is ignorance. The young girl grows to womanhood ignorant of her physical needs and dangers. When a word might save her years of suffering, modesty bids her keep silent. She loves and marries and enters upon the marriage state with all its obligations to the unborn, handicapped by conditions that make life a burden to herself and a menace to her offspring.

If the "Common Sense Medical Adviser," a book that every woman should read and that every reader of this paper may now obtain free of cost as explained below, were in every home the results would be very different. This great work of Dr. R. V. Pierce, chief consulting physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, of Buffalo, N. Y., contains the condensed results of years of study and observation, and treats intimately of female disorders from the standpoint of the one specialist whose discoveries and advice have removed the shackles of suffering from hundreds of thousands of women.

But Dr. Pierce has not confined his work to the combating of ignorance. Such knowledge as he can impart might often come too late for help if it came alone. It is small help to read in a book what might have been done for us if we had only known. To counteract the results of the common ignorance of men and women in respect to the delicate organs so sensitive to shock or strain and so liable to disease has been the doctor's life work. What can be done to correct irregularities resulting from neglect, to restore the displaced organs to a natural and healthy condition, to give back vitality to a system drained by disease, to re-attune the great

HARP OF THE NERVES,

to divine melody after the years of discord? It was the endeavor to answer these questions that gave to the world Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, the most effective remedy ever compounded for the ills and ailments peculiar to the delicate feminine organization.

By the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription the drains that debilitate the system are promptly stopped. Inflammation and ulceration are quickly cured. Disorders of the womb and the organs sympathetic with it are overcome, and woman is put into a condition where the functions of nature are her pleasure as well as her privilege. In this condition children are born without anxiety as almost without pain. The elasticity imparted to the organs of parturition practically does away with the pangs of childbirth. Vitality is imparted which makes the nursing of the child a delight instead of a drain, and the robust child sharing the strength of the mother grows day by day in health and beauty. Contrast this plain statement of facts with the condition of so many women who anticipate motherhood, worn-out, suffering, fearful, anxious, bringing children into the world with reluctant suffering and rearing them painfully through a sickly childhood. Can any words speak for Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription like these facts that are part of the sum of public knowledge and testified to on both sides of the Atlantic by hundreds of thousands of women? "Thank God for Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription" has been the heartfelt cry of many

A WOMAN RELEASED

by its means from the results of ignorance and neglect. There is no longer any reason why women should endure the suffering which they have almost come to regard as the heritage of their sex. The record of Dr. Pierce's treatment of female disorders, numbering over 25,000 cases, shows that not more than three per cent. of such cases are incurable when treated by him and his discoveries. Women who have failed to find help for their disorders, or who have not found the "Favorite Prescription" to work as quickly as they desire are invited to write to the Doctor himself. Write without fear and without fee. There is no charge for such consultation. The doctor places at the service of every suffering woman his own skill as a specialist in female disorders and all the practical experience of his trained staff of eminent physicians. All communications are absolutely held in sacred confidence, and the cure given does not involve local "treatments" and "examinations" at which the natural modesty of every woman revolts. He especially invites correspondence in so-called hopeless and incurable cases. Every truly modest woman has questions often rising to her lips, which she cannot frame into words. Speech seems too coarse for the delicacy of her thought. But she can write what she could not speak, when she knows she is writing in confidence to a man who has read and held sacred thousands of similar statements from those similarly afflicted.

Every woman, however discouraged by her condition, however unbenefited by other treatments, however hopeless, however helpless, should make one fair trial of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. There is no other successful medicine for the disorders peculiar to women, prepared by a regularly graduated physician in active practice. For this reason no substitute for "Favorite Prescription" should be accepted. Either from cupidity or indifference, some druggists will offer another medicine "just as good." Nothing is just as good that has not "just as good" a record, and no other remedy can show a record of cures of female diseases, and disorders comparable with that of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

"THE BEST WOMAN'S FRIEND."

"I take pleasure in writing a few words of praise for Dr. Pierce's valuable medicines, as I have used both the 'Favorite Prescription' and 'Golden Medical Discovery,'" writes Mrs. N. A. Davenport, of Millboro, Bath county, Va. "On one occasion I took one bottle of 'Favorite Prescription' which cured me of a bad case of female weakness attended with an annoying drain. I also took several bottles of 'Golden Medical Discovery' and 'Pleasant Pellets' for cold in the head (or catarrh) and had a very bad cough at the same time, and these medicines relieved me immediately. On another occasion I used six bottles of 'Favorite Prescription' and 'Golden Medical Discovery' after having a miscarriage and severe hemorrhages. I was not able to walk across the floor without holding on to a chair. My family doctor said I would soon gain strength but it seemed to me too long. I was very low spirited and began to think I would never get well, but the bright thought came to me that I would take Dr. Pierce's medicines. By the time I had used six bottles I was well, and able to do all the work for my family, and I also took in sewing.

"I am very well at present and have been for the last four months," writes Mrs. Jennie J. Jackson, of Fergussons Wharf, Isle of Wight county, Va. "I have enjoyed better health since taking your medicine than I have since I have been married. I can work hard all day and sleep well at night.

"I was almost gone when I wrote to you three years ago, had womb trouble very badly, but, thank the Lord, I am very well now. The doctor did not have any faith in 'patent medicines,' but he says 'something has done me good.' I tried many different medicines and got no better until I tried Dr. Pierce's medicines. The first bottle gave me ease. I have taken six bottles of 'Favorite Prescription,' six bottles of 'Pellets,' and I feel as well as ever in my life."

A FREE GIFT!

To every reader of this paper who will send name and address with the stamps to defray cost of mailing only, Dr. R. V. Pierce will send his great work on the home treatment of disease,—"The Common Sense Medical Adviser." It is plainly written to be intelligible to man, woman or child. It is essentially practical. It is full of hygienic hints which put the reader in the path of the short cut to health. Over seven hundred pictures illustrate the text of this great work. If you want the "Common Sense Medical Adviser" in paper-covers send 21 cents in stamps, to cover the cost of mailing only. Or send 31 cents in stamps for the same book handsomely and strongly bound in cloth. Address the World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

First Publication Dec. 22, 1898.

FORECLOSURE SALE.

STATE OF WISCONSIN — CIRCUIT Court—Racine County.

The First National Bank of Elkhorn, Wisconsin, a corporation, plaintiff, vs. John C. Kees and Lizzie Kees, his wife, P. H. Middleton and Bank of Burlington, a corporation, defendants.

Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of and pursuant to the order and judgment made and entered in the Circuit Court for Racine County, State of Wisconsin, in the above entitled action, and bearing date and duly filed on the 18th day of December, A. D., 1897, I will on Friday, the 3rd day of February, A. D., 1899,

at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the front door of the Jones house, in the Village of Burlington in said County, offer for sale and sell at public auction to the highest bidder, the following described real estate and premises situated in the town of Burlington, County of Racine and State of Wisconsin, known and described as follows, to-wit: That part of the east half of section thirty-one (31) township three (3) north of range nineteen (19) east bounded as follows: Begin ten and two-thirds (10 2-3) rods east of the west line of the east half of the southeast quarter of section number thirty-one (31) at the center of the Burlington and Geneva road, run thence north thirty (30) rods, thence westerly and parallel with said road ten and two-thirds (10 2-3) rods to the one-eighth (⅛) line, thence north on the one-eighth (⅛) line forty-four (44) rods, thence easterly eight (8) rods, thence south to the center of said highway, thence westerly along the center of said highway to the place of beginning. Said parcel of land being in the town of Burlington, County of Racine and State of Wisconsin; being fifteen (15) acres of land more or less.

Dated December 20, A. D., 1898.

John C. Wagner,
Sheriff of Racine County.

Jaynes B. Wheeler, Plaintiffs' Attorney. 17

First publication Jan. 12, 1899.

COUNTY COURT—RACINE COUNTY—In Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Thomas Heselden, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of Mary C. Hay, representing among other things that Thomas Heselden, late of the town of Raymond in the county of Racine and state of Wisconsin, died intestate, on or about the 12th day of November, A. D., 1895, leaving real and personal property situated in said county: that said petitioner is the daughter of said deceased; and praying that Mary C. Hay be appointed administratrix of the estate of said deceased.

It is ordered, that said petition be heard before this court on

Tuesday, the 7th day of February A. D., 1899,

at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, at the office of the judge of said county court in the city of Racine in said county.

And it is further ordered, that notice of said application and hearing be given to all persons interested by publishing a copy of this order once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the Racine Weekly Journal a weekly newspaper printed and published in said county of Racine.

By the Court,

E. E. BELDEN,
County Judge.

Dater January 10, 1899.
Waller & Gittings, Attorneys. 4t

READ THE JOURNAL

NEW YORK LEADER

Racine's Greatest Store,

421 MAIN STREET.

LAST WEEK OF THE GREAT

..Pre-Inventory Clearing Sale..

OPENS TO-MORROW.

It will open with a vim and dash unparalled—the cumulative result of two week's wonderful bargain giving—and all next week you will see customers about our counters like bees about a honey-stalk—join the procession and learn the real value of a dollar. Odd lots are put on our counters hourly, only to speed with true bargain force in the hands of satisfied customers.

CLOTHING

300 Pair of Men's and Boys' Pants, strictly all wool, worsteds, etc., nobby shades, formerly sold at 2.25 to 4.00, clearing sale price ..... $2.00 and $1.00 and 1.50

Odd lot (about 150) Men's and Boys' Suits, Overcoats and Ulsters, elegantly tailored, well lined, suits in strictly all wool cheviots, clays, tweeds and Scotch plaids, in nobby shades, overcoats and ulsters made from stricly all wool beavers, friezes, kerseys, covert cloths, etc., these goods were made up to sell for from $8 to $18, but as they are one and two of a kind, and to clear them out before taking stock we make this long to be remembered offer for this week, clearing only ..... 4.98 and 2.18

To clear 200 child's suits, sizes 3 to 15, made from all wool fabric, formerly sold at 2.75 to 4.00. We make this phenomenal offer for the two first days of this great clearing sale only ..... 1.50 and 1.00

SHOES

Men's Winter Shoes, built from box ca, kangaroo calfs, vici kid and fine grains, double extension soles, Scotch edges, all the latest toes, lace or congress, formerly sold at 2.50 and 3.50, for this last week clearing ..... 1.35 and 1.69

Ladies' shoes and oxfords, 163 pairs, one and two pairs of a kind, these are manufactures' samples, received before the Holidays, button only, 2.00 and 3.00 values, sizes 2½ to 4, clearing them while they last 88c

Ladies' winter shoes, built of crack proof calf and vici kid, flexible and heavy extension soles, formerly sold at 2.69, very latest toes, lace only, clearing sale sweep 1.25

5000 yards 8c and 9c quality Muslin, for this last week's clearing ..... 5c yd
3000 yards 5c and 6c quality Calico, for this last week's clearing ..... 3c yd.

MILLINERY

This is your last chance to buy a hat or material for prices that will not only astonish you but will make you buy. When we quote you a $10 hat at $3.33 then is the time for you to come and investigate.

GRANITEWARE

Granite steel wash basins, regular price 23c, now 13c
Granite steel fry pans, regular price 20c, now 12c
Granite steel preserving kettle, regular price 25c, now 15c
Granite steel sauce pan, regular price 19c, now 10c

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE

6c Decorated butter dishes, clearing sale 3c
10c decorated berry dishes, clearing sale 5c
20c cut glass vases and nappirs, clearing sale 9c
5c cut glass berry dishes and tumblers, only 6 to a customer, clearing ea 1c

JACKETS AND CAPES

4.25 for ladies' fine Jackets, made from fine imported boucles, beavers, kerseys, covert cloths, etc. in new & nobby shades, half & full silk lined elegantly tailored, worth every cent of 10.00, 12.00 and 15.00, but to close them out before stock taking, we make this extraordinary sacrifice 4.25

Ladies' fine silk plush capes, handsomely trimmed and beaded, silk lined, elegantly tailored, fur trimmed, regular price $15 and $18. We must sell the balance of our elegant stock of capes and this figure will do the work, special clearing sale ..... 8.98 and 7.63

We call your attention to the marvelous inducement we offer you during this sale, not only in price, but in the handsome and useful premiums we give away free, which are the talk of the town.

Ask for our Town Book Checks.

NEW YORK LEADER, Next to Merchants Hotel.

Zahn Dry Goods Co.,

428 MAIN ST.

the January clearing

The winter goods must go, no place for them here. All stocks must be cleared in their season, this weeks special selling.

flannel night gowns 59c for the ladies gowns, 65c for the 85c moss gowns 79c for the 98c ladies gowns. All are made up extra long and full.

underwear reductions.

the 50c underwear reduced to 39c — 75c underwear reduced to 50c
" 1 00 " " " 79c — 1.25 and 1.35 " " " 1.10
" 1 50 " " " 1 15 — 2.00 " " " 1.50
" 2 50 " " " 1 75

blanket reductions.

the 5 00 and 5.50 blankets reduced to 3.75
the 3.75 and 4.00 blankets reduced to 2.75
the 6.00 blankets reduced to 4.50
the 2.98 blankets reduced to 2.00
the 2 00 blankets reduced to 1.50

house wrapper reductions 95c for all our 1 25, 135 1.45 house wrappers.

cloak reductions Final clearing prices on the entire remaining stock. The 7 50, 8.50 and 9 00 jackets and capes now 5.00. The 10 00 and 11.00 jackets and capes now 6 75. The 5 00 jackets and capes now 3 25. The 12.50 and 14 00 jackets and capes now 8.75.

sheetings and prints 12½c for 21yd wide unbleached sheeting, 15c for 24 yd wide bleached sheeting, 3c for 5c yd wide unbleached sheeting, 6c for 9c printed flannel-ettes, fleeced backs, 5c for 8c percales 30 and 36 in wide, dark styles, 3c for 5c prints and challes, light and dark styles

embroideries. Another shipment just in today from New York. All in assorted sets, new exclusive patterns.

chemisettes We have them the new style in today.

YOUR FORTUNE TOLD.

A REMARKABLE SCIENTIFIC AND WONDERFUL SCIENCE.

"SOLAR BIOLOGY."

THE ONLY TRUE SCIENCE BY WHICH YOUR FUTURE CAN TRULY AND ACCURATELY BE FORETOLD.

ZARAH, the world-renowned Egyptian Astrologer, who has been creating such astonishment throughout Europe for the past five years, will give a truthful, accurate, planet horoscope delineation of your life. He will give your personal appearance, disposition, character, ability, taste, probable length of life, possible accidents, advice and suggestions on love affairs, marriage, friends, enemies, speculation, business matters, etc.

RICHES TO BE OR NOT TO BE.

You can inform yourself thoroughly on this and on any other questions of your past, present and future life.

A SINGLE ANSWER MAY LEAD YOU TO MAKE THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS.

Send 10 cents and give exact date of birth and I will immediately return you a truthful horoscope reading of your life, and prove it to be all true by yourself. I make this offer as a test trial. All communications strictly confidential. Address

ZARAH the ASTROLOGER, Lock Box 403, Philadelphia, Pa.

Press PRESS:—"Zarah the Astrologer is certainly astonishing thousands. His wonderful predictions and tests are based upon indisputable and scientific influences."

FARM FOR SALE—GOOD PLACE FOR an agent. 80 acres; the best farm in Raymond, known as the G. Sheck farm; all low land well tiled; good buildings; a wind mill on barn; postoffice one block from house; warehouse for agricultural implements; two-story house. For sale by Wm. Mitchel, Kneeland, Wis. 1214

WE WILL PAY A SALARY OF $15 PER week and expenses for a man with rig to introduce our Poultry Mixture in the country. Only good hustlers wanted. Reference. Address, with stamp, Eureka Mfg. Co., 502 Mo. Ave., East St. Louis, Ill.

$40 PER MONTH SALARY—FIFTY ENergetic ladies and gentlemen wanted to canvass. Above salary guaranteed. Call or address Miss M. A. Tanner, Camp-bellsport, Wis. june23lyr

Marble and Granite MONUMENTS

Headstones, Tablets, Burial Vaults, Curbing, Corner Posts, etc.

THOS. P. GRIFFITH,
UNION GROVE, WIS.

H. G. UNDERWOOD.
Successor to STOUT & UNDERWOOD
SOLICITOR OF

PATENTS

AND ATTORNEY AT LAW.
107 Wisconsin Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

PASS CENSURE ON GEN. EAGAN

The Investigating Board Say That His Remarks Were Vituperative.

THE CABINET HIGHLY EXCITED

And Much Regret is Expressed That the Affair Took Place—Roosevelt and Wood Testify Before the Board Concerning Beef Furnished

From Daily of Jan. 13, 1899.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Army circles this morning had scarcely recovered from the shock received yesterday from Gen. Eagan's statement. But sober second thought has enlarged rather than decreased the gravity of the matter and from Secretary Alger down to the lowest commanding officers there is a notable disinclination to discuss the merits of the case for publication. Privately, however, nearly all regretted the incident as calculated to injure the whole army, accentuate division in it, and injure the chances of enactment of legislation favorable to it. The coolest minds among the friends of both Miles and Eagan are inclined to the opinon that no action will follow yesterday's eruption.

CENSURE GEN. EAGAN.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The war investigating commission today passed a resolution of censure upon Gen. Eagan for the language that he used yesterday when he appeared to answer the charges against the commissary branch of the army by Gen. Miles and returned to him the typewritten statement that he left with the commission after reading it to that body. With it was sent a letter explaining the reasons for this action and a copy of the resolution of censure. The letter and resolution will not be made public this afternoon.

LETTER SENT EAGAN.

The following is a letter sent Eagan:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13, 1899.—Brig. Gen. C. P. Eagan, Commissary General, War Department:—We respectfully inform you that after your testimony read yesterday the following resolution was unanimously passed: "Moved, That the commission receive Gen. Eagan's testimony without comment; that it be printed at once but held for the consideration of the commission. Carried."

Having now considered the questions involved, we have determined that, in many instances the vituperative language used by you was not such as ought to have been addressed as a witness to this body and we think the personal attacks and irrelevant statements contained in the papers should be eliminated and before receiving it as testimony we request that you will revise its language, and if you choose, resubmit it for our consideration. We herewith return your papers.

Very respectfully,

Chas. Duby, Vice President.

ROOSEVELT'S OPINION.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 13.—Gov. Roosevelt admitted that he had written a letter to Gen. Miles, assisted by the latter, concerning the condition of the meat during the Santiago campaign as colonel of the rough riders. He submitted a report to the war department in September, containing practically the same account of the condition before as set forth in his letter to Miles, and said the rough riders had four kinds of beef after leaving Tampa. First, corned beef which was good; second, canned roast beef which was tasteless and would turn men's stomachs; third, beef in quarters prepared by some special process, he supposed to be a form of some solution, which they had on the transport from Tampa. The transport was out but a few hours when it began to smell and the stench became so great that they had to throw it overboard. Fourth, the beef served after July 25, was brought in refrigerator steamers and was of good quality.

GEN WOOD TESTIFIES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Gen. Leonard Wood, military governor of Santiago, Cuba, was a witness before the war investigating commission today. His testimony bore on the general condition in the island. He opened with the statement that never in the history of any country had there been so successful a campaign with so small a loss of life. He praised the quality of beef furnished the army, and said except for some cans which were tainted and consequently thrown away, the beef was of good quality and he had used it both in war and in his own family.

MAY AMEND STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—It has been learned from friends that Gen. Eagan will be prepared to accept the suggestion conveyed in the letter of the war inquiry commission and to amend his statement so as to exclude the matter complained of. Today's cabinet meeting gave a large part of its time to the discussion of Eagan's testimony. The members, however, are unusually reticent concerning what was said and declined to express their opinion as to what, if anything, would be done in the matter, which is now in the hands of President Alger. There is no doubt, however, but that the president deeply regrets the incident and it is almost certain that official cognizance will be taken of the matter very soon.

Gen. Miles, while declining to make a statement of his intentions said, when his attention was called to the statement that the war department might be stopped from taking action, that there might be a dividing line between the testimony and personal abuse. Even the police court would have stopped the witness from using such language as Eagan used, Miles declared, and that he did not want to appear before the commission an. only went when ordered. He was obliged to answer questions, but he did not tell all the facts which had come to him in his investigation, and as a matter of duty as commanding general.

Eagan said he regretted the newspaper notoriety which his testimony involved. The controversy was not of his seeking and he would decline to say anything further about it.

IT WAS A VERY STRANGE ROBBERY

No Clue to Thieves Who Stole Diamonds at Home of Jos. Miller.

THE POLICE ARE BAFFLED

And Mr. Frank Miller Agrees That it is a Very Mysterious Affair—Two Young Men in the Sweat Box—Proclaim Innocence and Are Released.

From Daily of Jan. 13, 1899.

The diamond robbery at the home of Hon. Joseph Miller on Main street, whereby his son, Frank J. Miller, and his wife, lost between $1,500 and $2,000 worth of diamonds, mentioned in the Journal last night, is the largest robbery of the kind that ever occurred in Racine and at the same time the most mysterious in many respects.

The diamonds and a purse were secreted in the drawer of a bureau, or dresser in the room of Mr. and Mrs. Miller, located on the second floor of the house, in the west end. They were in a little paper box and beside them was the purse of Mrs. Miller, containing $4 or $5 and this was also taken, except four pennies and the jewelry box was upside down and the drawer closed.

That the diamonds were in the usual place on Wednesday afternoon there is no doubt, but at 12 o'clock yesterday Mrs. Miller discovered that they were gone and also the money out of her purse. The police were immediately made acquainted with the robbery and given a description of the rings and other diamonds and immediately commenced to work.

They ascertained that the only means of access to the room would be through the kitchen without a person being discovered and then the room of Mrs. Miller had not been vacant over twenty minutes at a time.

It was reported that two young men had been at work about the house Wednesday afternoon, from 2 until 4 o'clock, fixing electric bells and that Mr. Frank Miller was with them most all of the time. These men were taken in hand by the officers and kept in the sweat box until after 10 o'clock last night.

Both admitted that they had been on the second floor of the house making repairs, but denied having been in the room and emphatically denied having any knowledge of the gems or how they disappeared. Most of the time Mrs. Miller was in her room, except that she was called to entertain callers in the parlor twice, about fifteen or twenty minutes each time, and during that time only one of the young men was on the second floor.

The young men pointed to the fact that they had been doing work in the best residences of Racine, and that jewelry, money and diamonds had been left lying about before their eyes many time and they defied any person to show where a single thing was ever missed.

The young men were allowed to go, there not being the slightest evidence against them, except that they were in the house doing work and the jewels were not missed until twelve hours after they left.

Mr. Miller states that he does not desire to accuse any person of taking the property and admits that it is indeed a very mysterious robbery, and the officers agree that they are baffled and have not a thread to work on except that two young men worked in the house.

No one saw a single person in the room and the young men deny that they were inside of the room and only on the landing outside.

At first it was believed that the diamonds might have been mislaid, but the fact that the money was taken out of the pocket book was evidence of robbery.

All persons in connection with the house were very closely questioned, but they were entirely in the dark and the only theory arrived at is that some sneak thief must have slipped in, stolen the diamonds and gotten away unobserved, but this hardly seems possible, as the doors of the rooms, when no one is there, are always locked and a bell must be sounded to gain entrance.

Surely it is a mysterious robbery and one that may never be successfully solved.

INGERSOLL AT KENOSHA.

Spoke to a Large Audience at the Rhode Opera House on "Why I Am An Agnostic."

Robert G. Ingersoll, the eloquent agnostic of whom Henry Ward Beecher once said: "Beneath the lambent fire of his sarcastic wit burned coals of living truth," held the close attention of 500 people at Kenosha last evening, taking for the subject of his lecture "Why I am an Agnostic." Mr. Ingersoll, although going on 70 years of age, has lost but little of that earnestness and vigor of expression which has so strongly characterized his personality and even those who may differ with him cannot but admit and admire his sincerity and frankness of expression.

"Man," said Ingersoll, "is a creature of circumstances, whose environments act as a molder and sculptor to make up his character and individuality. Two things must always be borne in mind. We are all creatures of circumstances and belief is but a child of the will. The good people some years ago thought all they had to do was to believe in the Good Book and they would be saved. Living a moral and honest life and having a happy home counted for nothing and was but a respectable way of going to hell. Revival meetings but tended to stir up and excite the emotions temporarily and the patient and victim would soon drop back into the same old channel of sin. Conversions were made in hot, stuffy church rooms, poorly ventilated and seldom in a cool room. The New Testament, he characterized as a thousand times worse than the Old. He expressed great admiration for the writings of Byron, Shakespeare, Burns, Shelley and Tom Payne.

"Matter could not be destroyed, not even by God and his myriad of angels, so therefore how could it be created? The belief in hell-fire was growing weaker and weaker with each succeeding generation and in time would be utterly repudiated."

Mr. Ingersoll spoke for two hours and his lecture showed the result of much study and thoughtfulness. Kenosha people are to be congratulated on the opportunity of hearing so distinguished a man and the Racine people who went down on the special M. R. & K. car and Northwestern, although some of them had heard him previously were not sorry that they had listened to a man whose wit, sarcasm and eloquence has held the attention of thousands.

How it Hurts.

Rheumatism, with its sharp twinges, aches and pains. Do you know the cause? Acid in the blood has accumulated in your joints. The cure is found in Hood's Sarsaparilla which neutralizes this acid. Thousands write that they have been completely cured of rheumatism by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Pills cure nausea, sick headache, biliousness, indigestion. Price 25c.

BUYERS' GUIDE.

A List of Business Houses That Are Among the Best in Racine. Journal Readers Will Always Find It To Their Advantage to Consult This List and Give the Firms Here Represented a Call.

GROCERS.

A. ANDERSON, 403 Sixth St. Fruit jars at the lowest price. Trading stamps always on hand.

S. D. NIELSON, staple and fancy groceries, 1315 Washington Ave. Bring in this ad and get 5c discount on your groceries. Cash talks. We want your trade.

C. SLOT, 1403 Washington avenue, sells the Sleepy Eye Flour, the best in the market. Try it.

Wm. M. HAGOIS, Grocer, 1135 N. Wisconsin St., will convince you that you can save money by trading with him. See him for bargains.

GEO. M. BLYTHE, 1400 Washington Ave. Try our flour—the best brands in the market, Pillsbury, Big Joe, King's Best and Gold Heart. Always give satisfaction and fully warranted. Give us a call.

SLOT-WIEDEBACK CO., 1200-1202 State St., for bargains in groceries. We handle the Sleepy-Eye flour and all goods according to the new pure food law. Farmers' produce a specialty.

H. J. HEGEMAN, 1000 Villa St., for choice groceries at living prices. Leave your orders with him, and you will get the best.

GEO. C. KOSTERMAN, Groceries, 1447 Center St., Racine, and KOSTERMAN & HELD, Western Union Junction. General Merchandise.

JACKEY & HERMES, dealers in groceries, provisions, crockery, flour and feed, wines, liquors and cigars. 620-622-624 High street, Racine.

NOTICE. Before buying your candies and nuts for Christmas, stop in at the Schelling Store Co., 1200 Douglas Ave., and get our prices. Also a fine line of Christmas trees and ornaments. A 12-foot show case for sale cheap. Schelling Store Co., Groceries and Provisions, Flour and Feed, etc., 1200 Douglas Ave.

C. CHRISTENSON, 908 State St., is where you can get the finest oysters in the city. Everybody says they are just splendid. Try them.

Ladies why not try the Best on Record Flour? Why? It is known as the Best. There is only one way to have it. Call at HANSON-MORGENSON CO.

JENSEN & BECK, 406 Sixth Street, handles the best flour in Racine the Pillsbury's Best, Big Joe also Gold Medal. Order by telephone 330. All grades of teas and coffees at low prices.

G. A. RICKEMAN, Grocer, 415 Sixth St., Tel. 25. Ring them up for anything you want. Mate their ad. and you will be delighted.

FLOUR AND FEED.

D. P. WIGLEY—Flour, Feed, Grain, and Seeds, Fertilizers, Cement. 'Phone, 232 College Ave. Best Flour on earth. Buy it and you will use no other.

DAVID LAWTON, dealer in grain, flour feed, poultry supplies, sleighs, corn shellers, grinders and other implements; imported and domestic cements, fire brick, clay, lime sewer pipe, etc.

JEWELRY.

SPECIALTIES AND EYE-GLASSES scientifically fitted. C. R. Underwood, expert optician, 413 Main street, Racine, Wis.

O. E. LANGE, 568 State St., watches, clocks, silverware and everything to be had in a first class jewelry establishment. Repairing and engraving a specialty.

CLOTHING.

GOEDEKE & GEBHARD—Clothiers, Furnishers, Tailors, 610 State street, leaders for low prices for everything worn by man or boy.

LAUNDRY.

We have added to our Steam Laundry plant a hand laundry department, and propose to turn out strictly high grade domestic laundry work. HAGMAN'S Laundry and Carpet Cleaning Works, 413 Main street.

PAINTERS.

See W. C. STICKLAND for "ad" in Racine Merchant's Bulletin board between Racine and Kenosha. It's a winner.

HARNESS.

A good resolution for 1899. "I will buy all my harness, robes, blankets, whips and everything in that line at the old stand of W. E. LUNN, 410 Sixth street."

DON'T FORGET That we have some of those wool warma overcoats on hand now. Also warm wool horse blankets cheap and good, all grades, A. Lobdell.

ELECRICAL SUPPLIES.

W. H. HETZEL, 314 Sixth St., electric supplies at cost, of every description. Call and see me. Must be sold.

CIGARS.

Smoke Bloomer Girl and the U. S. Cigar. All dealers handle them. The best 5 cent cigar on the market. Made by J. F. HEBBLETHWAITE, north end of Main street bridge.

DR GOODS.

SCHACHT BROS., grocers and dry gods merchants, 1141 Milwaukee avenue, have a new and complete line of goods at bed rock prices. Give them a call.

NEW YORK LEADER.—421 Main St. The people's popular dry goods and clothing store. Always the best. Always the cheapest. Bargains every day in the year.

J. H. VANDERGRIND, 410 Main St. Arriving daily, large stock in new wash goods—the largest stock in the city.

THE EAGLE, J. C. Hansen, Headquarters for dry goods, carpets, clothing. Here is where you can buy as cheaply as in Milwaukee or Chicago. 900-902 State street.

HARNETT, CAMPBELL & CO., Dry Goods. Assortment as large and prices as low as Milwaukee or Chicago houses. 507-509 Monument Square.

STOFFEL BROS.' stock of carpets is the largest in the city. New dry goods received daily. 616 State Street.

JACOBSON & BECK are closing out their stock of boys and children's clothing below cost. Give them a call. They also have a big stock of dry goods and carpets at prices that will astonish the closest buyer.

BUTCHERS.

F. MALSCH, 1300-1302 N. Wisconsin St. The oldest meat market in the city. Established in 1857. Wholesale and retail meats. All kinds of domestic sausages. Poultry in season.

GEO. HANSCHE, 610 14th street, butcher. Special prices for hotels and restaurants. Native beef, the best at reasonable prices. Call and see us.

WEED & OLSON, 1101 Villa street, fresh and salt meats, also spring lamb and poultry and game in season at lowest prices.

J. H. ROBERTSON, 1510 State street, meat market. Special prices on beef roast. We kill our own beef and put up our own smoked meats and give special prices on lard.

WM. JENSON, Meat Market, 1405 Washington Ave., is where you get the largest and tenderest steak for the least amount money. Try him.

CUDAHY BROS., Meat Market—Always the best, always the cheapest. By all odds the place where you get the most for your money.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

CHRIS DUE, 1318 Washington Ave. Bargains in Men's genuine Vice Kid shoes, former price, $2.00 now $1.50, together with many bargains equally good.

P. STILB, 112 Villa street, invites the public to examine his spring styles of shoes which have just been received, and are strictly up to date. Call and see them.

KNABACH BROS., Cor. Sixth and Wisconsin Sts., are retailing shoes at wholesale prices and the people are the ones who are benefitted. Bargains every day.

GEO. KAISER, 1407 Douglas Ave., boots and shoes, latest styles at the lowest prices, and new shoes made to order. Repairing a specialty. Give him a call. We can please you.

T. NELSON, 1007 State St. His line of fine spring shoes R 2 XLNT 4 U 2 B without when prices are considered. Try him on neat repairing.

CHRISTENSON, FREDRIKSEN & CO., Shoemen. Cut this out, take it to 1002 State St., with 95 cents cash and it will buy $1.00 worth of goods.

JACOB LAU, 1522 State St., wishes it understood that every man in Racine should wear the Vici shoe when he can get them at the price for which he sells them. Just received 100 pairs, and they must be sold. Repairing a specialty.

DRUGGISTS.

W. R. KIRKBY,
Druggist,
Agent for Thompson's Ice Cream.

ROLF'S CELERY NERVINE COMpound, worth its weight in gold; an excellent tonic, at Gieseler & Loehner's pharmacy, 620 State street.

BEWARE! Now is the time to prefor summer complaints and all bowel troubles. Use Dr. Page's Cholera Mixture, the original prepared only at our houses. Kodaks and camera supplies. We carry a complete line and sell at low prices. THE ROBINSON DRUG CO. Everywhere and always reliable.

SCHULZE BROS., druggists, 300 Main St., and 603 Sixth st. The only place to buy the genuine Dr. Mink's Cough Syrup. 25c and 50c.

MILLINERY.

MRS. RISAGER, Leading and reliable Milliner. 1236 State St. Bargains every day in the year. All the latest styles and novelties.

MRS. M. ...ETZ, Millinery Store, 618 State street has something new to show you. It is the surprise and delight of the people. It is just what you need.

PAINTS AND OILS.

W. S. BUFFHAM & SON are selling crockery glassware and china at less than cost. We need the room for wall paper and paints. 403-405 Main street.

LANGLOIS & CO., Paints, Oils, Glass Artists' Materials. Wall Paper, Window shades. Leaders of low prices. They do just as they advertise. 419 Main street.

TAILORS.

SCHACHT BROS., 922 State street, for your winter suits or overcoats—made to order in any style desired at reasonable price. Give us a call and we will please you.

HENRY KARK, 228 Main St., just received a new invoice of domestic and foreign patterns—strictly up-to-date. Don't forget the number 228 Main street.

F. OLSON, 511 Monument Square. Fine line of winter suitings and overcoats—not excelled in the city. Before placing orders, give us a call. Prices satisfactory.

C. JOHNSON, Merchant Tailor, is making the largest number of suits in the city. Turns out the nobbiest and best fitting suits. 1312 Washington Avenue.

J. W. BORN, Merchant Tailor, 804½ State St., turns out the nobbiest and best fitting tailor made suits. See him.

We have an idea that every one would wear custom made clothes if they examined our goods and learned our prices. Call and examine our bargains in fall and winter suits and overcoats. A. FIELD, 503 Main Street.

D. HETZEL, Merchant Tailor, will make you a suit of clothes as cheaply as you can buy a ready made suit. Call at 314 Y. M. C. A. building, Sixth street.

GOEDEKE & GEBHARDT, 610 State street, have just received their winter line of suitings, shirts, hats, caps, and neckties.

HARDWARE.

FRANK BAUMANN HARDWARE, Stoves and Furnaces, 244-246 Main St., and 1217 Douglas Ave. Special sale on stoves. Now is your time. See him quick.

DIAMOND HARDWARE CO., 1335 Washington Ave. The place to buy your garden tools.

At this seaon of the year you are possibly looking for a new heater or range. Before doing so see the styles and get the prices at MURPHY & KERSTEN, 614 State street.

Gasoline stoves at the very lowest prices we also handle the Blue Flame Wickless Oil Stove. JACOB MOHR, 320 Sixth street.

FURNITURE.

A. C. HANSON for furniture of all kinds. 1020 State street is selling more furniture than any other house in Racine. Why? Good goods and low prices is what does it.

AUGUSTINE & SON, 221 Sixth street, will save you money on furniture and picture frames and matts. Upholstering at bottom prices. Undertakers and Embalmers.

THORNSON-HANSEN FURNITURE CO., 309-313 Main St., Have you seen their elegant stock of holiday trade? It is not surpassed by Milwaukee or Chicago houses.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.

GEO. C. THOMAS, Photographer, is making photographs that are equalled only by the leading galleries of the largest cities.

ATHERTON'S STUDIO UNTIL FURTHER notice, special prices, photo finish cabinets, large size, only $3. Polish cabinets, full length, $1 per doz; other sizes in proportion. State street, corner Main, Racine.

COAL AND WOOD.

N. JOHNSON, Coal and Wood. The best grades of coal at lowest ruling prices. 1127 N. Chatham St., Tel. No. 17.

MARBLE CUTTERS.

W. A. CROTSENBERG, Marble and Granite. By all means the largest and finest stock in the state of Wisconsin. Don't fail to figure with him. 110 Fifth street.

J. M. ROBERTS, Cut Stone Contractor. All kinds of sawed stone. Yard east of Plow Works. Don't fail to figure with him. He will save you money.

VETERINARY SURGEON.

DR. TAYLOR, Veterinary Surgeon. 423 Main St., Office telephone 39-2, Allen's livery. Expert dental and surgical operator. Treats all domestic animals successfully by latest methods.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—Five lots between seventeenth street and De Koven Avenue. Sewer and water in and street graded to established grade. Payments to suit purchaser.
R. M. Boyd, Agent.
Baker Block.

MONE TO LOAN,
LOUIS F. KLEIN,
INSURANCE. 423 MAIN ST.

LIVERY.

C. A. BASSINGER, Livery, Boarding and feed stable. Carriages for funerals, weddings and parties. Hacks and baggage to all trains. 'Phone 201.

BANKS.

COMMERCIAL & SAVINGS BANK, 207 Sixth St. Interest at 3 per cent, if left three months. Saving department open Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings. Safety deposit boxes for rent. Business, large and small solicited.

HOTELS AND RESTURANTS.

C. KANNANBERG'S hotel and restaurant, 231 Main street, where you can get a good square meal or anything to suit the appetite, such as wines, liquors, beer and cigars.

Klondyke Hotel, Ives. Rooms for private dancing parties, bowling alley and also fine line of wines, liquors, cigars etc.
RUDOLPH DIRCH, Manager.

HOTEL RICHMOND, 335 Main street, Rates $1.00 and $1.25 per day. Neatest nobbiest and best. Everything new and up-to-date. Try this house, you will be delighted.

Union-made cigars at HOTEL WAGNER, Table board $4.00 per week; per month, $17.00; meal tickets, 21 meals $5.00; single meals 35 cents; hotel rates, $1.00 to $1.25 per day. Fred Derricks.

Hotel Mohr, 1027 and 1029 State St., Rates $1.00 and $1.25 per day. Table board $3.50 per week, meal tickets, 21 meals $4.50. Single meals 35 cents.
LOUIS F. MOHR, Manager.

PLUMBERS.

HARRY MORRIS & CO., Plumbers and Gas Fitters. Hot water and steam heating. Telephone No. 263. Sixth St. Best is the cheapest in the end.

W. R. PUGH, Plumber and Gas Fitter. Something new—earthenware tank. It will not split. Call and see it. It is the latest improved tank in the market. The Plumber, 504 Wisconsin street.

GLEASON & CASPER, 504 Sixth St., plumbers, are in a position to do you good work and you will do well to get their figures. Work warranted and price reasonable.

FRANK COFFEY, Plumbing, Gas and Steam Fitting. Sewerage put in at reasonable rates. Satisfaction guaranteed. 333 Main street.

J. VOELKERS, 548 State St., plumbing and heating. Prices reasonable and first class work guaranteed.

O. C. DAVIS HEATER CO., still takes the lead for plumbing. Hot water heating. Oldest established. Thoroughly reliable. Here is where the crowd goes.

BAKERS.

O. B. SCHULZ, 232 Main St., Fresh baking for breakfast and supper. Excellent Boston Brown Bread, lady fingers and jelly rolls a specialty.

F. LINTNER, 313 Sixth Street. Best home-made bread, pies, and cakes in the city. Specialty in Angel Food, Boston brown bread and fancy cakes at reasonable prices.

C. CHRISTIANSEN, Bakery. Headquarters for the finest oysters in the city. Don't fail to give him your order and you will be delighted. 1104 State street.

BICYCLES.

CHRISTIANSON & THORNLEY—98 wheels are now in. Have your wheels cleaned and repaired. Enameling done in all colors. Guaranteed wheels from $25 up.

GEORGE A. CRANE, 322 Sixth St. Have your wheels repaired and enameled before the season begins.

MISCELLANEOUS.

An excellent Xmas or New Year's Year's present. A six months' course in bookkeeping, shorthand or English, at the E. L. CASTERTON COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, 424-426 Main street. Call or write for particulars. Winter term begins Tuesday, Jan. 3, 1899. E. L. CASTERTON, Prin.

JOHN A. STORK, Mattress and bedding manufacturer, is now retailing at wholesale prices. See him for your pillows, comforters and springs. 702 Sixth street.

Remember we handle the finest grade of dairy butter in the market, together with our celebrated creamery also cottage cheese and buttermilk. BROWN & WORTHINGTON, 610 College avenue.

RACINE GAS LIGHT COMPANY.—512 Villa St. J. S. Mainland, Superintendent.

THE RACINE WATER CO.—Office 321 Main St. Open 7 to 12 and 1 to 6. Water rents due January and July. H. E. Cobb, Pres.; C. E. Eddy, Treas. and W. H. Laing, sec'y and supt.

Give us a call for your candies, nuts, and cigars. Great variety. Prices the lowest. BON TON.

BELLE CITY BASKET CO., Erny Bros. & Anderson, manufactures all kinds of stave split delivery and laundry baskets. World wide reputation for best goods on earth. Cor. N. Chatham and Hamilton Sts.

RACINE COFFEE ROASTING HOUSE, 1406 State St. Finest coffees in the city of Racine. Remember they are the only coffee roasters in Racine. 1406 State St.

FOXES LIME & STONE CO., Mfrs. All kinds of stone. 'Phone 245. Lime, plastering hair, Stucco and Cement. Don't fail to figure with them before buying.

H. F. MUELLER, Wholesale Jobber of general merchandise. Retailers will save money by getting his prices. He will save you freight rates if not more.

The Racine Journal.

ESTABLISHED IN 1836.

14 Main Street, between Third and Fourth Streets

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.
BY THE JOURNAL PRINTING COMPANY.

Sample copies sent free on application.

All communications for publication must be accompanied with the writer's name as a guarantee of good faith.

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TERMS: $1.00 Per Annum, in Advance.

Entered at the Post Office in Racine, Wis., as second-class matter.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 19, 1899.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Gov. Scofield's message to the legislature is a decidedly business-like document. While the message is replete with suggestions and recommendations of value its crowning feature lies in the exhaustive discussion of the matter of the state's finances. The people of Wisconsin have never had presented to them in so complete and comprehensive a form the financial transactions of the state, the avenues through which the money comes and sources of income by which the money is supplied. During the last campaign the opposition to Gov. Scofield did so much to distort and misrepresent the administration of the finances of the state by Gov. Scofield and the officers under him, that it is probable the governor very wisely concluded it would be well to make a statement so full and plain regarding the conduct of the state's business as to admit of no misrepresentation.

The matter of taxation is exhaustively discussed, and the inequalities of the present method of collecting taxes or licenses from the railroads are pointed out. The governor's recommendation that a uniform license fee be adopted instead of the present graded system of fees is worthy of adoption. The fees are based on the earnings per mile and by the report of the railroad commissioner it is shown that there is much evasion of taxation. The governor again calls attention to the necessity for getting after the sleeping car and express companies and other corporations and making them pay a just share of the state's expenses.

The suggestion is made that the tax commission be permitted to carry on its work to completion and the governor certainly gives strong reasons why this recommendation should be carried out.

The recommendation that the caucus law be extended to operate in every voting precinct in the state is one that admits of no discussion.

On the much discussed pass question, the governor urges that the will of the people as expressed in the various political platforms be concurred in. The governor contends, however, that any legislation in this matter should also prohibit the granting of passes to mayors, aldermen and other public officials.

On the matter of improvements to the various state institutions the governor calls attention to the reports of those in charge and refers the matter to the legislature. The message throughout presents subject matter for much wise legislation, including the abolishment of some of the expensive state departments and the legislators will have ample opportunity to exercise their oratorical powers in the discussion of the measures.

RACINE WILL FORGE AHEAD.

The year just passed brought much that was good for our beautiful city. Our people have shared in the prosperity that has visited the country and through its confines the visible evidences are on hand. The advent of better times found our citizens by no means discouraged with the dullness that had prevailed the previous two or three years, and with the first reviving symptoms prepared themselves to take all due advantage.

Racine is a beautiful, enterprising and progressive city. There is no mistake about that. The reputation of our city as a manufacturing center has much more than a state fame, it is national. Our manufactured products go everywhere, they are confined to no narrow state limits, and in many a foreign locality our products are known and meet with a ready figure in no small amount.

The work of approving our surroundings does not languish. Year by year has witnessed improvements on every hand, and now our system of municipal enterprises embraces about all of the modern necessities for a well regulated municipality. Our water works are equal to those of any city and there is no doubt but that the disagreements that have sprung up between corporation and city will disappear and complete amity take the place of a measure of discord. Our system of electric lighting and gas lighting is complete, while our fine sewer system is steadily being added to and improved. Our street car lines afford accommodations for our citizens and are managed with ability and as far as its managers can provide for, pleasing our people, and with the continued growth of our municipality will doubtless do their full part in extending their facilities.

Probably about the most important work arranged for towards the close of the year has been that of the project of deepening our harbor entrance. This has been a necessity for some time and thanks to the energy of those who had taken this matter up, aided with the cooperation of our congressman, we shall before long have a deep waterway leading to our docks, affording entrance from the lakes to every class of vessels that float on our inland seas, and that this improved harbor channel will be a most valuable factor in the further building up of Racine admits of no question.

The new year opens auspiciously and our citizens who now see Racine forging to the ranks of metropolitan size will assuredly do their part. During the past year many handsome and comfortable homes have been added to the residence portions, while in the business center improvements are noticeable. With every new improvement, there is just that much more incentive to other property owners to improve and beautify, and during the coming months the Journal is sure there will be even an increased public spirit that will have for its motto the prosperity of our charming city by the lakes.

A TRUE REPUBLICAN.

The best friends of Hon. Jos. V. Quarles repudiate with fitting indignation the statement of some fool friends that if he is not nominated the people will not submit quietly to his defeat. This paper by no means claims or even wish to insinuate that it is any wise responsible for the views of Mr. Quarles or his nearest advisors, but has no hesitation in saying as a warm friend and supporter of this gentleman, and from what it knows of his character, that with those who most ardently desire his election, no such utterances find a favorable response.

Joseph V. Quarles is one of the people and of the people and as a majority of the people as represented in the legislature by their chosen representatives so elect whom they will send to the United States senate, so will he cheerfully abide by their decisions. No other thought has ever entered the head of Mr. Quarles or of his best friends. Most certainly he will accept the decision in perfect good faith of the legislature, whatever it may be. Mr. Quarles is a thorough Republican and a man of the strictest integrity and uprightness of character. His long life of devotion to Republican principles and of earnest and hard work in behalf of the principles his chosen party represents will be sullied by no such act as has been intimated. Again the people of Wisconsin are too loyal to that high character in such a man as is Mr. Quarles to bedim it with sulking or protest in case of his non-election. They are accustomed to the rule of the majority and in a Republican, a majority must always obtain.

This sort of language implies a reflection upon other prominent names who are mentioned as candidates. It would be foxy to say such names as Hon. Samuel A. Cook, Hon. Joseph W. Babcock, or Isaac Stephenson, would not well represent Wisconsin in the United States senate. It is but belittling Mr. Quarles to belittle these men, but it is a just tribute to Mr. Quarles to say the splendid gifts nature has so liberally bestowed upon him, a distinguished attainments, his well balanced mind and known devotion to those causes dearest to the people and his advocacy of their rights as opposed to the rule of corporative influence, has made his candidacy foremost and most to be desired.

Hon. Joseph V. Quarles has not lived all these years of a useful life, nor has he earned the warm devotion of thousands of our citizens, only to cloud it at the termination of a struggle for a senatorial election if not successful. He richly deserves the high honor of representing Wisconsin in the United States senate, and there is no question but that he stands the highest today in the estimation and regards of the citizens of this great state. His choice will be the reward of a useful life, and the Republican party can find no better exponent of its principles in the United States senate, nor the people of his state a better exponent of their cause, and the people of his country an exponent at all times of all they love so well, a true American, a sterling patriotism, integrity that knows no faltering, and of the causes that lie nearest their hearts, than in Joseph V. Quarles as a United States senator.

A new order of things has come to pass in municipal affairs. By the high authority of that dignified, austere body, the city council, it is proclaimed that the guilty shall not be punished; laws were put on the statute books just for the fun of the thing, perhaps to amuse attorneys and edify aldermen, but it was never intended that the penalties attached for violation of the law should be enforced. The one-act face comedy enacted at the council meeting Monday night was not alone a travesty on justice, but an insult to every law-abiding citizen. The poor, misguided boy who got drunk, was a fit subject for the clutches of the law, but the man who sold him the liquor in violation of the law; the man who is only permitted to deal out liquor by virtue of a license granted him by the city, he goes scot free. It is about time some one commenced impeachment proceedings against so incompetent a body.

The statistics from official sources show that every day in the year our exports reach the amount of $3,500,000. This is a tremendous showing and was only made possible by the system of protecting ourselves by a protective tariff, which in shutting our foreigners, from a deadly competition with us, has enabled our people to perfect themselves and to build up their respective lines of business. It is clearly shown that agricultural exports, while largely increased, owing to a scarcity abroad, did not of itself account for this large increase, for the table of exports show large increases in all lines of American manufacturers and industries.

RINGWORM
ON BABY'S FACE

Mother Ashamed to Take Him Out. Everything Failed to Cure. CUTICURA Cured in Three Days.

"I have had my baby sick with his face full of ringworm, and tried everything and failed. I was ashamed to take him out, for every one would look at him. I was told to get CUTICURA. I got it on Wednesday, and by Saturday his face was all dried up. Now I can take him everywhere. If people only knew about how his face looked a week ago, and see it to-day, they would never be without it. MRS. J. POTTER,
394 So. First St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP and gentle anointings with CUTICURA (ointment), constitute the purest, sweetest, and most effective humor treatment ever compounded, and appeals with irresistible force to mothers, nurses, and all having the care of children afflicted with skin, scalp, and blood humors, with loss of hair.

Sold throughout the world. POTTER D. AND C. CORP., Sole Props., Boston. "How to Cure Every Humor," free.

FACE HUMORS and Falling Hair Prevented by CUTICURA SOAP.

HOW TO GET RID OF THEM.

The owners of the ice trust have not yet taken such steps as will secure to them a monopoly of all the waters of the country, nor have they at the latest advices secured a monopoly from nature of all the freezing temperature, and from all accounts they can hardly succeed in inducing the respective legislatures in passing a law compelling every citizen to buy from them and making it a misdemeanor for any one to purchase elsewhere. In this connection the suggestion of the Sentinel is pertinent.

This paper says, that the "climate of Wisconsin is excelled by that of few states in the Union for the production of ice. No other commonwealth offers so great a variety of water resource, with seemingly adequate shipping facilities. The investment required to engage in the ice business on a large scale is infinitesimal in comparison with the money needed to build and equip and operate a sugar factory. During the coming year the people of some Wisconsin cities will commence buying ice from a foreign corporation and it is probable that they will pay more money for the same quality and quantity of Wisconsin ice than they ever did before. The Wisconsin university can add an interesting feature to its experimental station by utilizing the magnificent lake privileges of the University farm for producing ice in competition with the expanded Knickerbocker Ice company. There is a practical source of wealth compared with which the beet sugar possibilities of the state are rash speculation. The professor who can successfully utilize it in a permanent way has the trust problem solved. There's a consummation which would give Wisconsin world-wide fame as well as material gain. We confess a weariness from the beet sugar promoters. Let's hear suggestions which will cut some ice in the presence of an impending emergency."

In all seriousness it is high time every state legislature took these blood-sucking trusts by the throat and choked the life out of them. They are an enemy to every honest business man, firm and private corporation and a menace to any true prosperity.

If they can't be reached any other way then let the people of this country demand in tones the politicians can't mistake the enactment of an amendment to the federal constitution that will efface them, and then let every state legislature be compelled equally by the demand of the people to enact legislation in conformity to the constitutional amendment. If this is done the whole long list of corrupt and robbing trusts will be blotted out.

Senator Hanna of Ohio has introduced a bill having for its object granting subsidies to American vessels in order that our merchant marine may be built up. It is possible some form of subsidy similar by means of which two elegant vessels were built in this country not long since might be enlarged upon, but subsidies will hardly be profitable to the country at large as a means of recreating our marine interests. Probably the feature that gives the most promise of success is that of Senator Elkins, that of placing a discriminating duty of 10 per cent. This discrimination by which it is thought will greatly assist in the work, is that of adding 10 per cent additional duty rates on all articles brought into the country by vessels not flying the American flag. The same object is reached by granting a discrimination of 10 per cent on all articles imported brought into this country in vessels flying the American flag.

You May Know

What the Writer of This Letter Means—By Following Her Example You May Have the Same Experience.

Neuralgia is the prayer of the nerves for pure blood. By making rich, pure and nourishing blood, this prayer is answered and neuralgia is cured. Read how it is done:

"I suffered five years with neuralgia. I was told there was no cure for me. After reading testimonials of the good Hood's Sarsaparilla was doing, I decided to give it a trial. To my great relief, after using one bottle I found it was helping me. I have taken seven bottles in all and it has cured me. I continue to take Hood's Sarsaparilla whenever I need a blood purifier. Those who have suffered as I have understand my gratitude for Hood's Sarsaparilla." MISS AUGUSTA M. BEYER, Kenosha, Wisconsin. Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists. Price, $1; six for $5.

Hood's Pills the best family cathartic and liver stimulant. 25c.

THE SPREAD OF PROSPERITY.

It has been claimed that the increased prices of farm produce is adverse to the truer prosperity of the people because of the enhanced cost of living. In answer to this it must be admitted that only a real prosperity to this country can come from the betterment of the condition of the farming community and anything that helps them and gives them surplus, of necessity helps every other branch of industry. A protective tariff without compensatory prices to the farmers can not yield its best and most fruitful results. A protective tariff with the agricultural interests receiving good prices, yields its best. Therefore with our farmers receiving better prices the past year or so, and the manufacturing interests in consequence getting their prices and effecting far more sales, the benefits must be permeated throughout the community. Even if wages have not advanced to what they were before the Cleveland regime of destructiveness in all lines, yet the effect of these enhanced prices has been to afford work to thousands upon thousands in enforced idleness, or with work a very small portion of the time.

The present prices of farm products, wheat, corn, oats, barley, hay, wool, rye, pork products, are by no means prohibitive. They are by no means excessive or even come up to a full measure of what the profit of agriculture should be. Under the tariff that prevailed before the advent of the Dingley tariff, the agricultural interests had a hard time of it. This same condition of things naturally in turn affected the manufacturing interests and general business interests everywhere, the country had a hard time of it. The country has not recovered entirely yet, though the patient is in a fair way and fast recovering strength.

Eastern people, some of them, appear to object to the higher farm products. They do not seem to think that with the farmers of the great middle and further west receiving paying prices for their farm yields, that all this enables the eastern manufacturies to sell to the great west, and keep the eastern jobbers fairly humming in selling goods to other portions of the country. Manufactured goods find a demand that did not exist a year ago, and many thousands of people now find employment that at that time were idle. If the farmer can not live decently, neither can others. He must prosper if the country at large is to prosper.

The east and west and the north and south are bound together by ties that can not be sundered. The prosperity of one is the prosperity of the other.

NEFARIOUS SILVER DOLLARS.

There is a moral side to the present silver dollar that has not been much discussed. This moral question is, has the government a right to tempt the dishonest side of mankind. It may be asked where does the moral feature come in, and the answer is that the government in putting in but 50 cents of pure silver in a dollar, affords opportunities for the counterfeiter to also manufacture silver dollars with an immense profit without in any wise plating in a particle less pure silver than does the government.

"It is estimated, says an account, "that not less than 2,000,000 silver dollars are in circulation that were not coined in the United States mints. As the silver in a dollar is worth less than 50 cents, this private industry is carried on at a profit of over 100 per cent. In view of this fact it is somewhat surprising that the private coinage of silver dollars in competition with the government has not been more extensive. The vigilance of the police now and then may discover one of the private factories of silve dollars, but the only substantial remedy would be to stop the government manufacture of a light-weight coin which offers so large a temptation to counterfeiters, who think they commit a small offense in uttering a piece of money containing precisely the same weight of silver metal as that issued by the mints of the United States."

If this sort of counterfeiting has not been more extensive it has been for the reason that the moral sense of most people has recognized the distinction. A law of the nation has been observed on the same principle that all other laws are observed. But yet the temptation is there, and to some misguided men, a constant temptation. With the fact that a silver dollar can be made outside the mint, with precisely the same amount of pure silver and affording counterfeiters an immense percent of profit, it is a surprise in one way that only 2,000,000 of spurious dollars have been made.

The legislature of Wisconsin has a grave duty to perform this week in the selection of a man who will fittingly represent the state in the United States senate. Every interest, of state and nation alike demands imperatively that the man on whom this honor be conferred be the one who will add to the highest legislative body in the nation the most of talent, learning and forensic ability. With grave international problems arising for solution every other consideration than the eminent fitness of the candidate to serve the nation should be set aside. It is not a time to consider which candidate by reason of great wealth would cut the greatest swath in Washington society, nor which candidate with a reputation as a wire puller will secure the fattest plums for his constituents. Brains and the ability to use them is the one essential that should be sought after. Social recognition and political patronage will worship at the shrine of the man of greatest ability.

No, the war is not yet over. Gen. Miles and Gen. Eagan are going around with chips on their shoulders.

La Grippe

It's here again! The doctors say it mostly attacks the weak, the thin, those with poor blood and nerves all unstrung. Escape is easy, simply by taking

Scott's Emulsion

The oil is the very best food for making rich blood and producing force and energy. The hypophosphites give stability and strength to the nerves. The germs of La Grippe cannot affect a body thus fortified.

50c. and $1.00, all druggists.

MODERN PROGRESS.

New inventions make new openings for labor and industry. The census of 1880 did not record very many people employed in telephones, in electric railroad lines, in the making of electric apparatus, in electric supply establishments, nor did that census record very many in the making of bicycles, in type writers, and in other branches of supplies for bicycles.

In 1880 there were 1,271 persons employed in the three establishments making electrical supplies. There were practically none at all employed on electric car lines for there were none, there were no bicycles or telephones, and there wre no typewriters. Now electricity in its various branches employs or did at last reports in 1897, about 70,000 people, to say nothing of the tremendous increase of employes on street car lines from 11,000 in 1880 to 166,000 in 1897.

Bicycles employ over 60,000 workmen with going on towards 300 establishments engaged in their manufacture. Typewriters were not known in 1880, but in 1893 one single establishment employed 2,000 people, and in the last five years there has been a very large increase in manufactories and number employed, and these figures do not include the thousands of young men and women employed in various capacities connected with the type-writer as type-writer operators and stenographers. Type-writers alone with the assistance of shorthand writers greatly expedite business and naturally in that feature must also have its effect increasing the number employed. The census of 1880 does not disclose other industries which are today employing large numbers, and many of the infant industries recorded in that year have since grown lustily and employ many persons.

The hotels opened by D. O. Mills in New York city charges popular prices in the language of the professional, have met with a financial success and pay dividends, something the more elaborate and pretentious often fail to do. The hotels opened a year ago last October at a cost of $1,500,000 have turned in a dividend of three percent for the first year. The rooms of these hotels have been so desirable and the menu so attractive that people of ample means have taken advantage of the extremely low prices, but the founder of this system, not having had any intention of enabling the wealthy to save for what they had no earthly need to do, how has instructed the managers to refuse accommodations to this class of the community.

Public sentiment is undoubtedly a great thing, but it should be guided upon the right lines for the interest of all. Too often in these public uprisings, is the germ of selfishness, that later on only developes in a new set of men who proceed to mine the dear people for all there is in it.

LaGrippe is Contagious.

Atmosphere Impregnated with Germs.

Disease Proved Beyond Question to be Infectious.—Is Rapidly Conquering the Country.

La grippe is a contagious disease. Its specific germ has been positively identified, and it is transmitted from person to person either by direct contact or by inhaling the germs while they float in the air. It is a dangerous disease, lowering the vitality and wasting the resistive power so that pneumonia, heart disease, nervous prostration and insanity find easy victims. No specific is known that will kill the Grip germ, but it may be driven out and its effects overcome by the prompt use of Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine.

"La grippe left my nervous system so racked and shattered that I could not sleep and for two months was under the influence of narcotics. Physicians and friends gave me up to die; but in two days after I commenced taking Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine I began to improve and in a month's time I was entirely cured. It is the greatest health restorer on earth."

D. W. Hilton, Louisville, Ky.

All druggists are authorized to sell Dr. Miles' Nervine on a guarantee that first bottle benefits or money refunded. Be sure and get Dr. Miles' Nervine. Book-let on heart and nerves sent free. Address

Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

UPON RIGHT LINES.

The inaugural of Governor Roosevelt contained some sound sense and carried through to full fruition will give the state of New York the best governor it ever had and cannot fail but to impress the state legislature for good. Among his utterances was the following:

"It is only through the party system that free governments are now successfully carried on, and yet we must keep ever vividly before us that the usefulness of a party is strictly limited by its usefulness to the state and in the long run he serves his party best who helps to make it instantly responsive to every need of the people and to the highest demands of that spirit which tends to drive us onward and upward."

These are true words and agrees with those of a former Republican president who asserted that he who serves his country best serves his party best. Of all the political parties the Republican party has best succeeded in observing this truism. It has honestly endeavored to subserve the highest interests of the people, and while it may true that not always has it done so, yet in the main it has been the most responsive to the needs of the people.

There is nothing more true in this enlightened day that the party which proceeds against the wishes of the majority of the people, and is not responsive to their just needs, and who enacts legislation that does not meet with the approval of the masses, meets with their condemnation at the polls. As a proof of this late years have seen some tremendous avalanches of the popular will and it is positive that party lines cannot now hold people when any political party has failed to meet with their approval. These currents of popular expression do not always move upon the lines of exact justice or upon the lines that will secure the best results to them, but there is a sufficient lesson given the past decade to illustrate to the leaders of all parties, that the people rule and will insist upon ruling. That party will succeed best who the nearest moves upon the lines of the above quotation, and that the Republican party has succeeded nearest in this, is certainly plainly evident.

CONNECTING HISTORY.

The country may be startled but not shocked to have it revealed to them that some of our history has been all wrong as well as our maps also. We have been educated to believe that the celebrated Louisiana purchase took in a diagonal sweep running to the northwestwards and taking in a large section of the Pacific coast regions, now covered by Oregon, Washington, more or less of Montana, Idaho and Wyoming. But this in light of discoveries made at Washington seems to be all wrong and our maps in error. The general land office has been at work looking into this matter and through the commissioner declares the Louisana purchase did not take in any such extent of territory.

The far west states were added it is asserted by discovery in 1792, explorations in 1805, the settlement at Astoria in 1811 and the Florida treaty with Spain in 1819. The land commissioner says there are ample authorities for this, and that the public have had a mis-conception of the facts. The amount paid out up to the war with Spain for our added territory by peaceful means has been $52,000,000. It is just as well in the interest of truthful history that this matter be set right and our maps not made to show that which is not so.

Not so long since foreign manufacturers held possession of the greater part of our home market in iron and steel products. But the continued benefits of a protective tariff steadily advanced the interests of our people until they were enabled to not only see to their own countrymen in far larger quantities but to also sell largely to foreign countries. At one time foreigners held five-sixths of our home market in iron and steel production, but they have been steadily driven out until now, as the fiscal year figures show, sell in the United States $12,615,913 as against $41,679,501 in 1890 and $71,266,699 in 1880. Our exports of iron and steel products in 1880 were but $14,16,524, this increased in 1890 to $25,542,208 and last year amounted to $70,367,527, reversing the figures as it were. This shows what protection has done for the country.

In saying that the United States increased its exports of manufactured goods over a hundred per cent. in 1888 from the year before, the figures being for the last year $288,871,449, the New York Commercial Advertiser remarks: "Our American policy of protection has been denounced as selfish. It is no more selfish than the British policy of free-trade. It is no more selfish, indeed, than will be the national policy of unhampered world trade toward which we are advancing with assured and rapid pace. We restricted trade to build up a highly developed and complex national industry, the secret of national life and growth now as highly developed military organization once was. This is done and nothing but our own folly can undo it.

Good judges predict an era of expansion now that the war is over. Their guess is made upon the ground of unlimited quantities of money seeking investment during the war and that this being over and our victories confirmed and the landmarks of peace in full view, money will no longer seek bonds and mortgages to the extent it has, but look for outlet in new enterprises and developing our resources.

I WAS A COMPLETE WRECK.

I Was Very Weak--The Least Exertion Prostrated Me.

Incapacitated For Business, Appetite Gone, Sleep Impossible.

I Am Now in Perfect Health and I Owe It All to Dr. Greene's Nervura.

Mr. E. D. Jordan, 421 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo., says:

"I feel it a duty I owe humanity to make a public statement of the benefits I have derived from the use of Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy. When I began the use of Nervura I was a complete nervous wreck in every sense of the word, my condition rendering me almost incapable for business in any capacity. My appetite was gone, and sleep had become almost out of the question, and at the least exertion I would find myself in a state of nervous prostration. I took Dr. Greene's Nervura, and I desire to say right here that there is no need of either man or woman despairing as long as this most

valuable remedy is available. I feel now in perfect health, and have no doubt in the world that I owe it to Dr. Greene's Nervura. My appetite is good, and my sleep is sound and refreshing. I will willingly answer any correspondence addressed to me personally regarding my case and cure by Dr. Greene's Nervura."

What gives everybody confidence in Dr. Greene's Nervura is the fact that it is a physician's prescription, the discovery of Dr. Greene, 148 State St., Chicago, Ill., and this successful physician in curing diseases can be consulted without charge at any time, personally or by letter.

Georgia thinks it can authorize state banks of issue and defeat the present ten per cent. tax upon all such in the supreme court. It proposes to do that which is strictly forbidden by this impost, necessary if a government and national bank currency is to circulate. But the United States supreme court will not do anything of the kind and thus reverse its former decisions on this point. Georgia or any other state are wasting their time, but as legislative time is of but little value anyway, these southern legislators think they may just as well amuse themselves passing laws that can never be caried out.

The determination shown by our government not to submit in humble resignation to the bans placed by Germany upon our food products, has had an excellent effect. Germany forgot that more or less of her liquid importations into this country were of an adulterated nature, and as we could do far easier without her adulterated products, than she could with our pure food products, an intention of doing the proper thing is now displayed by Germany, which is displayed in the proposed new law.

Used for over 25 years BY ALL NATIONS of the Globe for

RHEUMATISM,

NEURALGIA and similar Complaints, and prepared under the stringent

GERMAN MEDICAL LAWS,

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DR. RICHTER'S "ANCHOR" PAIN EXPELLER.

World renowned! Remarkably successful! Only genuine with Trade Mark "Anchor." F. Ad. Richter & Co., 215 Pearl St., New York.

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HUMPHREYS'

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CURES

Piles or Hemorrhoids
Fissures & Fistulas.
Burns & Scalds.
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Cuts & Sores.
Boils & Tumors.
Eczema & Eruptions.
Salt Rheum & Tetters.
Chapped Hands.
Fever Blisters.
Sore Lips & Nostrils.
Corns & Bunions.
Stings & Bites of Insects.

Three Sizes, 25c, 50c. and $1.00.

Sold by druggists, or sent post-paid on receipt of price

HUMPHREYS' MED. CO., 111 & 113 William St., New York.

FAMILY BLOWN UP BY DYNAMITE

It Had Been Placed Near the Store to Thaw Out.

HOUSE COMPLETELY WRECKED

Belief That Menasha's Chief of Police Was Murdered.

MADISON STUDENTS WERE FINED

Willis G. Cannon Fined $75 and Costs—Money is Quickly Raised by Students—He is Indefinitely Suspended—More Arrests May Follow—"Junior Prom" Will Not be Forbidden to Take Place Says President Adams.

L. Meltcham, a farmer living six miles northeast of Pittsville, was killed, his wife and four children injured, five of them fatally, and the house blown to atoms, by an explosion of dynamite which he had placed near the stove to dry. Meltcham had purchased twenty-five pounds of dynamite to be used for blasting purposes and had been in the habit of taking it into the house to be warmed. He had seventeen pounds all canned and fused which exploded. Meltcham, who was evidently standing near, was blown several rods outside and instantly killed. His wife and 9-months old baby miraculously escaped, the former crawling out between the burning embers. Four other children were injured, two of whom will die. The house and contents were entirely destroyed. The windows in a house nearly eighty rods distant were shattered by the shock. Neighbors say that pieces of the house and furniture were found hundreds of feet away, while but a few of the lower logs are left to show the site of the habitation.

The belief is expressed by friends of Chief of Police John Garvey of Menasha that he came to his death from foul play, not accident. Garvey, though popular with the law-abiding classes, has many enemies owing to his fearlessness and impartiality in discharging the duties of his office. He rarely went after a man but that he got him, and he unravelled many a knotty problem involving crime. His friends say it is extremely unlikely that Garvey would get so much under the influence of liquor as to fall into a canal, and that even if he did, being a strong swimmer, he could have easily saved himself. A place more suitable for murder than where Garvey met his death would be hard to find, and the theory is that someone who either entertained a grudge against him or had reason to fear him crept up and struck him down, afterwards tumbling his body into the canal.

Willis W. Cannon of Green Bay and James G. McFarland of Dubuque, Ia., were arrested yesterday and taken before the municipal court at Madison, charged with resisting an officer. Both are students in the Madison university and are charged with resisting arrest in the riot at the Fuller Opera house last Friday night. The police say they are the students who got away in the melee after having been arrested. Cannon pleaded guilty and McFarland not guilty. McFarland's trial was set for Jan. 23. Cannon appeared, when brought into court, to regret the part he took in the affair, while Mr. McFarland presented a cheerful air. He has sent for his father, who is expected in a day or two and take care of his son's case. McFarland has retained an attorney and will stand a trial. His attorneys will try to prove that he was not arrested as the officers say. Judge Donovan, who passed sentence, is a graduate of the law school, and a sturdy friend of the university. He referred to his own struggle to get an education, and in passing sentence said: "I love the university and its students. You, Mr. Cannon, are trying, I understand, to get an education by a hard struggle, and I sympathize with you, for I have been through that myself. I desire that the students shall have all the privileges they are entitled to in this city, but when students disturb the public order and resist officers in the discharge of their duty, it is different. The conduct of the students last Friday night is a severe blow to the university, perhaps the worst blow it has received since it was established. That affair will injure the university in the minds of the public. A woman came to me at noon today to plead for you and her appeal touched me, but I have a public duty to perform. The judgment of the court is that you pay a fine of $75 and costs, or ninety days in jail. I hope that you can pay the fine." A crowd of students who were in the court room raised the money and paid the fine in a few minutes. The faculty met yesterday afternoon and declared Mr. Cannon indefinitely suspended, in accordance with a rule of the university that any student convicted of an offense against the law is thereby expelled. A report was circulated last night that the faculty had forbidden the "Junior Prom," as a result of the affair, Friday night, but President Adams said that no such action has been taken.

$100 Reward, $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address,

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

COUNTY NEWS.

SOMERS.

Somers, Wis., Jan. 18, 1899.

At the county convention of the Modern Woodmen of America, held in Kenosha on last Wednesday, Joseph Bishop was elected as a delegate to the head camp, which meets at Madison, Feb. 8.

Miss Lucy Lewis had her foot quite badly injured at the skating party on Mr. La Rock's pond Wednesday evening.

Miss Caldwell of Boston was a guest of Miss Annie Nelson the past week.

Miss Mabel Cook is proud of her new Kimball piano, which was put in Saturday.

Mr. Leet spent Wednesday in Racine.

August Bohn is preparing for the building of a new house in the spring.

Frank Bishop of Racine visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Strong during the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. David Pedley entertained a few friends on Wednesday.

Miss Emma Naylor of Racine is visiting with her sister, Mrs. Hiram Bowers.

Philip Drissel's team ran away Friday afternoon. No damage was reported.

Mr. Opie is canvassing our town selling an illustrated Bible, which is an excellent work.

Edwin and Myron Robertson departed for their home in Williams, Ia., on Monday morning, after a pleasant visit with their cousins, the Bradleys, the past two weeks.

Messrs. Joseph Bishop and L. Cook were shipping oats the first of the week.

Miss Minnie Dansing is sewing in Kenosha.

Mr. Pollock of Milburn, Ia., spent Monday with Joseph Bishop.

A valuable pig belonging to Mr. Dansing, was shot last week.

Miss Hansche of Berryville is visiting Mrs. W. W. Gray.

Mrs. Herman Buelter returned recently from North Greenfield, where she had been attending her mother, who was quite ill and whose death resulted two weeks later.

Henry Rich attended the poultry exhibit in Chicago last week, and purchased a fine partridge cochin bird, which is certainly a beauty.

The young people of the Sylvania church will give a social and entertainment at the home of Mr. Fred Burgess on Wednesday evening, Jan. 25.

A piano was unloaded at the station on Friday afternoon for Geo. Kreuscher.

With all the improvements in our village there is one thing yet that we lack, and that is a suitable hall for our entertainments, suppers, etc. It is very seldom that we see a place the size of Somers without a large hall of some kind.

The M. E. society of Berryville will give an oyster supper at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Bradley on Friday evening, Jan. 27, to which all are invited.

The Epworth League will hold no meeting on Sunday evening on account of the missionary rally to be held at the First Methodist church on Saturday and Sunday. Judging from the programme the meetings will be interesting and profitable to all. A number from the Somers League will attend.

TRUESDELL.

Truesdell, Wis., Jan. 17, 1899.

Mr. E. Billings entertained a gentleman from Harvard last week, and took him out to see his friends.

As it happened the weather and ice were favorable for skating and the boys and girls spent some pleasant hours on the ice, and were loud in their praise for the weather man who they expected would give them a long skating season, but how disappointed they look now when walking up the road carrying two loads of mud.

James Torrey went down to Chicago with two car loads of sheep for which he expects to realize a good snug sum, it being rumored that sheep are sky high.

Mr. H. Wynhoff from Washington and Mr. and Mrs. J. Wynhoff and uncle Jole from Caledonia, called on relatives during the week.

E. Billings and his friend boarded a train for Milwaukee Saturday evening where they expected to spend a few days and have a nice time. Of course they enjoyed the trip, but prefer Truesdell society and were in it again Sunday evening.

BEAUMONT.

Beaumont, Wis., Jan. 16, 1899.

Miss Jennie Tait of Racine, is visiting with relatives in this vicinity.

Mss Jesse Ballnck who has been sick the past two weeks we are glad to report better. Dr. Newell is the attending physician.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Blakey of Iowa, were calling on friends and relatives here last week.

Maud and Glen Smith who have been sick with the measles are on the gain. Dr. Chas. Flett attended them.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Gilmore of Yorkville, visited at the home of Geo. Beaumont and family last Friday.

Mrs. John Smith had the misfortune to fall and hurt her arm badly Saturday morning. Fortunately no bones were broken.

Stop Coughing

Every cough makes your throat more raw and irritable. Every cough congests the lining membrane of your lungs. Cease tearing your throat and lungs in this way. Take

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

From the first dose the quiet and rest begin; the tickling in the throat ceases; the cough disappears.

Two sizes: $1.00; 50c.

Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Plaster should be over the lungs of every person troubled with a cough.

J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

FRANKSVILLE.

Kansasville, Wis., Jan. 17, 1899.

The Modern Woodman's party at their hall at Kansasville Friday evening was a success, even if the roads were bad.

Will Harry had business in Rochester Monday.

Miss Jennie Tate of Racine has been spending a week with the family of Mr. Ballack and other friends.

Mr. Alfred Green who has been on the sick list for a number of days, is much better. His brother Nathan is still quite sick.

Mr. Mat Harry is down with the grip.

On account of the sickness of Rev. V. F. Brown no services were held in the church.

WATERFORD.

Waterford, Wis., Jan. 17, 1899.

Farmers' institute this week Thursday and Friday. A good program is being prepared and a good time is expected.

The Misses Laura and Winnie Moyle leave for Whitewater Friday to attend the state normal school.

Parties are numerous around here at present. The young people realize the approach of the Lenten season when such amusements must cease.

The funeral of a grand child of Mr. Steer was held from the M. E. church Monday morning. Burial at Oakwood.

Miss Ruth Gibson spent last week at Mukwonago with her cousin, Mrs. Mattie Schultz.

A Mr. Clausen had his leg broken in two places in a runaway at an early hour Sunday morning.

A meeting of the Y. M. C. A. will be held at Caldwell Saturday and Sunday, Jan. 21 and 22.

UNION CHURCH.

Union Church, Wis., Jan. 16, 1899.

Those having ice houses have been busy filling them with ice the past week.

Willie Brice of Michigan was a visitor at the home farm lately.

Master Wesley Grasle of Milwaukee, spent a few days with relatives here.

Miss Lucy Drought has returned from a visit with friends in Waterford.

Warren Walker of Raymond, was seen on the highway last week.

Mike Black visited his family last Saturday, not having gone to Mexico as he said he expected to do, but has been working in Milwaukee.

A western paper observes that the fast driver on the streets is seldom the one injured, but it is generally the other man. This is all true and yet on our streets daily is seen fast driving to the great danger of those who have not got a fast move on themselves.

"May good digestion wait on appetite and health on both."

That sentence from Shakespeare is a genuine benediction of the body. In this as in so many other things the intuition of his mighty mind seems to have fathomed the facts which science has slowly discovered.

Science has shown that disease in any part of the body is almost always accompanied by weakness and failure of the digestive and assimilative organs. Under these conditions the stomach, liver and blood-making glands fail in their appointedwork. Then the symptoms of disease appear, often in organs apparently remote from the real cause. Vitality is lowered. There is a dull and sluggish feeling often accompanied by headache. The heart may seem affected. There may be lack of ambition and energy with mental irresolution. With such symptoms as these "delay is dangerous." Such a condition affords the favorite starting point for consumption. It is useless to "doctor" for the symptoms. The remedy that reaches the case must reach the cause of disease. The greatest medicine for all diseases of the stomach and other digestive and nutritive organs is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It restores the appetite, re-establishes a sound digestion, purges out the bilious poisons which infect the blood, carries off waste and builds up sound and healthy tissues. The "Discovery" is not a stimulant. It contains no alcohol or whisky. No other medicine has so great a record of cures, therefore accept no substitute.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets cure constipation.

IVES.

Ives, Wis., Jan. 18, 1899.

Two ugly hobos called at Hansen & Jensen's and insulted Mrs. Jensen. The hired help was summoned, and after some lively scrapping the tramps were fired off the premises. These gentlemen of leisure are a nuisance.

Miss Tona Mckuaski is spending a few days with friends in Milwaukee.

Our weather prophets predicate a late spring.

Mr. Geo. Castile and family called to see Geo. Nield Sunday.

Mr. J. Hess of Lynwood says that they are afflicted with the la grippe there. The Thomas family are all down with it.

Eddie Smith had a lively runaway Thursday. While peddling milk the horse took fright and Ed. was afraid that the milk would be churned into butter. After running quite a distance the horse was caught. No damage done.

Mr. A. Straube is busy shipping cabbage to Chicago. It nets him a dollar a barrel.

Mr. Charles Britenstine of South Milwaukee visited with his many friends at Ives Sunday.

Mr. Oscar Olson is now situated at South Milwaukee.

ACTIVE SOLICITORS WANTED everywhere for "The Story of the Philippines" by Murat Halstead, commissioned by the government as Official Historian to the War Department. The book was written in army camps at San Francisco, on the Pacific with General Merritt, in the hospitals at Honolulu, in Hong Kong, in the American trenches at Manila, in the insurgent camps with Aguinaldo, on the deck of the Olympia with Dewey, and in the roar of battle at the fall of Manila. Bonanza for agents. Brimful of original pictures taken by government photographers on the spot. Large book. Low prices. Big profits. Freight paid. Credit given. Drop all trashy unofficial war books. Outfit free. Address, F. T. Barber, Sec'y., Star Insurance Bldg., Chicago.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Guaranteed tobacco habit cure, makes weak men strong, blood pure. 50c, $1. All druggists.

Farmers who desire to make permanent run ways on their lands, or to carry water in pipes that will not rust out, will do well to secure some of the good second grade pipe suitable for such purposes, which the Racine Cement Pipe Co., are selling at half price. Size from four to twelve inch. Works on lake shore, in rear of Hotel Racine.

Chicago News: An Aristocratic Hardship. Mrs. Rumbald—I can't understand why you are so glad to be home again. Didn't your daughter, the countess, make it pleasant for you over there? Mrs. Hardrocks—Oh, yes; Molly tried to make feel right at home, but I never tried to eat with my knife without being caught at it either by the count or the butler.

Don't let the little ones suffer from eczema or other torturing skin diseases. No need for it. Doan's Ointment cures. Can't harm the most delicate skin. At any drug store, 50 cents.

Puck: The Fairy Godmother—Wouldn't you like to come with me, child?

Cinderella—A—to be a ballet dancer?

"I think you must allow," said my grandfather on one occasion, "that my jests are very fair."

"Sir, your jests are like yourself," was the ready retort: "their age renders them respectable."

'Cure the cough and save the life." Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup cures cough and colds, down to the very verge of consumption.

Chicago News: A Thorough Success.—How about that Klondike mining company you were interested in about a year ago? I thought it was going to be such a big thing. "It was a big thing. We disposed of nearly $500,000 worth of stock."

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.

Candy Cathartic: cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

Puck: Not a Society Topic.—Rusher—Clarence made a dreadful break at the Noodleboodles' dinner. Miss Askins—What was it? Rusher—He asked Mr. Noodleboodle what business he was in.

Are you thin? Would you like to get fat and plump? Tried "laughing," it wouldn't work now take Rocky Mountain Tea. 'Twill do the business. Robinson Drug Co., Sixth st., State st., Washington ave.

Yonkers Statesman: Green—Do they play golf in Germany? Redd—Oh, yet; haven't you ever heard of the Frankfurter line?

It warms up the heart like sunshine, cheers the soul like old wine, gives hope for the future, blots out the past. That's what Rocky Mountain Tea will do. Robinson Drug Co., Sixth st., State street, Washington ave.

Tit-Bits: She—Ah, Count, you don't know how my love for you distresses my parents. I heard my father say this morning that he would give £10,000 if I would never see you again. The Count—Ees your father in hees offees now, you sink?"

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

Our Silk Industry.

In 1860 there were 139 silk mills in the United States, worth something over $6,000,000; in 1890 there were 472, valued at over $87,000,000. In 1860 our manufactures of silk supplied but about 15 per cent of the domestic consumption; today it is estimated that 85 per cent of the silk goods used in the United States is of domestic make.

Monarch over pain. Burns, cuts, sprains, stings. Instant relief. Dr. Thomas Eclectric Oil. At any drug store.

Pond's Extract

(Avoid Substitutes)

Cleanses and Heals all Inflamed Surfaces, Cures Sore Throat, Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh and

Relieves Pain

SYLVANIA.

Sylvania, Wis., Jan. 16, 1899.

The new store is about completed and will soon be open to the public with a full line of general merchandise.

Mr. Leonard Stiner who was so seriously sick, is convalescent.

The depot has undergone a much needed improvement by receiving a coat of paint.

Mr. and Mrs. O. A. Guilbert of Milwaukee were recent visitors in our burg.

J. Hanson of Racine is a guest of his uncle, M. Peterson.

Mr. Gus Baker is confined to his home with sickness.

Mrs. Baidle of Racine spent Sunday at L. Stiner's.

Mrs. H. Curtis of Elkhorn, Wis., was a guest of Mrs. G. Baker Sunday.

A Friend of Truth.

C. W. Walters, a Populist member of the Kansas legislature, has just declared that he will, for the second time, attempt to have the whole Ten Commandments enacted as the statutory law of the state.—Ex.

"It was almost a miracle. Burdock Blood Bitters cured me of a terrible breaking out all over the body. I am very grateful." Miss Julia Filbridge, West Cornwell, Conn.

By the Same Token.

"He has no character," said one. "He never does anything he doesn't want to do." "He has too much character," said another, "for the very reason you mention."—New York Commercial Advertiser.

To Cure Constipation Forever.

Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

No Returns.

"Winter is full of sad memories to me." "Why so?" "I once fed a girl on expensive ice cream all summer, and she broke our engagement just as the chafing-dish season set in."—Brooklyn Life.

The happiest couple in the world should be a deaf husband and a blind wife, both taking Rocky Mountain Tea. Robinson Drug Co., Sixth st., State st., Washington ave.

Too Much Red Tape.

First Tramp—I hear they are building a new jail, with all modern improvements. Second Tramp—That won't do us no good. You'll need a pull to get there.

Nasal Catarrh quickly yields to treatment by Ely's Cream Balm, which is agreeably aromatic. It is received through the nostrils, cleanses and heals the whole surface over which it diffuses itself. To test it, a trial size for 10 cents or the large, for 50 cents, is mailed by Ely Brothers, 56 Warren street, New York. Druggists keep it. A remedy for Nasal Catarrh which is drying or exciting to the diseased membrane should not be used. Cream Balm is recognized as a specific.

Killed in Spanish Bull-Fights.

The average number of horses killed in Spanish bull fights every year exceeds 5,000, while from 1,000 to 1,200 bulls are sacrificed.

Beauty Is Blood Deep.

Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets, Candy Cathartic clean your blood and keep it clean, by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin to-day to banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads, and that sickly bilious complexion by taking Cascarets,—beauty for ten cents. All druggists, satisfaction guaranteed, 10c, 25c, 50c.

Keeps Fine Time.

A Berlin watchmaker has perfected a mechanism capable of measuring and recording the one thousandth part of a second.

A CARD.

We, the undersigned, do hereby agree to refund the money on a 50 cent bottle of Greene's Warranted Syrup of Tar if it fails to cure your cough or cold. We also guarantee a 25-cent bottle to prove satisfactory or money refunded.

F. Harbridge.

It rests with you whether you continue the nerve-killing tobacco habit. NO-TO-BAC removes the desire for tobacco, with out nervous distress, expenses or inconvenience, purifies the blood, restores lost manhood, makes you strong in health, nerve and pocket book. 500,000 boxes sold. 400,000 cases cured. Buy your own druggist, who will vouch for us. Take it with a will, patiently, persistently. One box, $1, usually cures; 3 boxes, $2.50, guaranteed to cure, or we refund money. Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago, Montreal, New York.

STOP CHEWING!

The experience gained by the country in loaning its credit to the Pacific railroads should be a valuable object lesson against the government repeating this experiment. It is sought now by some of the advocates of the Nicaragua canal to induce congress to give government aid in this fashion, but the sense of the people will be against anything of the sort. The canal probably is a necessity and in the nature of things if built should be owned by our own government and consequently controlled. If private capital is unable to build it without the government credit, then let it not be built. The best plan is since of necessity there must be government control, that the government build the canal itself and thus in reality own every foot of this water course.

There is some discussion going on regarding one clause in the platform calling for a lobby reform at Madison. There is a distinction between a legitimate lobby and an illegitimate lobby, and in any legislation upon this subject the legislature will doubtless recognize the point of difference. But most likely the greatest reform can come from the members in putting themselves outside all demoralizing influences, and legislating from what their own good sense calls for regardless of the corporative influence only too often exerted. One reform might be accomplished by the absolute prohibition of the entrance upon the legislative floors of all outsiders of any and every degree. If such privilege is extended at all, it should only be to ex-members and no others.

The open door policy as talked of being our best hold in our new acquisitions, is not notice to other powers to sail in and occupy the best seat. This our Uncle Samuel will occupy.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought.

A LOCAL Disease A Climatic Affection

Nothing but a local remedy or change of climate will cure it.

Get a well-known specific

Ely's Cream Balm

It is quickly Absorbed. Gives Relief at once. Opens and cleanses the Nasal Passages. Allays Inflammation.

CATARRH

COLD IN HEAD

Heals and Protects the Membrane. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. No Cocaine. No Mercury. No Injurious drug. Full Size 50c; Trial Size 10c at Druggists or by mail.

ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York

BELLAVITA Arsenic Beauty Tablets and Pills

This Complexion Treatment is a guaranteed specific, perfectly safe and sure in its action, for the removal of various disorders of the skin, viz: Pimples, Blotches, Freckles, Sunburn, Discolorations, Eczema, Blackheads, Roughness, Redness, and restores the Bloom of Youth to faded faces. Boxes containing 10 days' treatment 50c; 30 days' treatment, $1.00; six boxes $5.00 with positive written guarantee to produce the above results or cheerfully refund $4.00 paid. Sent by mail on receipt of price. Send for circular.

Nervita Medical Co., Clinton & Jackson Sts. Chicago, Illinois. Sold by all Druggists.

Sold by Wm. R. Kirkby, 405 Main St. Racine, Wis.

Strong Drink is Death

DR. CHARCOT'S TONIC TABLETS are the only positively guaranteed remedy for the Drink Habit, Nervousness and Melancholy caused by strong drink.

WE GUARANTEE FOUR BOXES to cure any case with a positive written guarantee or refund the money, and to destroy the appetite for intoxicating liquors.

THE TABLETS CAN BE GIVEN WITHOUT KNOWLEDGE OF THE PATIENT.

STRONG DRINK and Death. Upon receipt of $10.00 we will mail you four [4] boxes and positive written guarantee to cure or refund your money. Single boxes $3.00.

The Robinson Drug Co., Racine, Wis., sole agents.

"50 YEARS' IMPROVEMENTS IN FARMING,"

Published by the NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

Second Edition.

32 Pages, 18 by 12½ inches.

A general review of the advances and improvements made in the leading branches of farm industry during the last half century.

Special articles by the best agricultural writers, on topics which they have made their life study.

Illustrations of old fashioned implements.

A vast amount of practical information

A valuable aid to farmers who desire to stimulate production and profit.

Extremely interesting and instructive.

ONLY 15 CENTS A COPY

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FUNERAL DIRECTOR AND EMBALMER.

Open at all hours Day or Night.

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Tele phone 234. 234 Main St.

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PIMPLES

"My wife had pimples on her face, but she has been taking CASCARETS and they have all disappeared. I had been troubled with constipation for some time, but after taking the first Cascaret I have had no trouble with this ailment. We cannot speak too highly of Cascarets." FRED WARTMAN, 5708 Germantown Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

CANDY CATHARTIC Cascarets TRADE MARK REGISTERED REGULATE THE LIVER

Pleasant. Palatable. Potent. Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken, or Gripe. 10c, 25c, 50c.

... CURE CONSTIPATION. ...

Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York. 316

NO-TO-BAC Sold and guaranteed by all druggists to CURE Tobacco Habit.

LAME BACK

"I was troubled for ten years with my back and kidneys. It came from heavy lifting in the shop. The pain was right across the small of my back and was at times so bad that when I sat down I could hardly rise. The pain used to extend from the small of the back up and down and it wore me out so that half the time I did not feel like going to work in the morning. Since I began to use Johnson's Kidney Pills the pain has entirely ceased and where I used to get up ten or fifteen times during the night I now rise only once. I can honestly recommend Johnson's Kidney Pills to others after what they have done for me."—Fred Parker, Vicksburg, Miss.

Johnson's Kidney Pills are a specific and positive cure for all diseases and blood impurities caused by deranged action of the kidneys. For sale by all druggists. Large box 50c. Prepared at The Johnson Laboratories, Inc., Philadelphia.

Wholesale agents Giesseler & Lochner, Wm. R. Kirkby.

The ATLANTIC MONTHLY

NO American agency of public information and intellectual guidance has done higher service in this most momentous period of national transition and opening of a new world epoch than THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY. In its point of view and treatment of events of the first national importance, it has stepped into the vacant place of a political review of clear insight, high purpose, wide knowledge, and bold conviction. It is doing for America some part of the work the serious political reviews always have done for Britain, and which it is the often baffled aim of the "Deux Mondes" to do for France. The time has now come for wide public attention to the illuminating discussion of which it is the medium.—*From the New York Commercial Advertiser, Nov. 29, 1898.*

The announcements for 1899 are of a variety, interest, and value greater than ever before. Upon receipt of ten cents a sample copy of THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY will be sent, together with an illustrated prospectus for the coming year.

Subscriptions received direct or through any established subscription agency.

35 Cents a Copy $4.00 a Year

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO.

4 Park Street, Boston

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Try Grain-O! Try Grain-O!

Ask your Grocer today to show you a package of GRAIN-O, the new food drink that takes the place of coffee. The children may drink it without injury as well as the adult. All who try it like it. GRAIN-O has that rich seal brown of Mocha or Java, but it is made from pure grains, and the most delicate stomach receives it without distress. ¼the price of coffee. 15 and 25 cts. per package. Sold by all grocers.

What Do the Children Drink?

Don't give them tea or coffee. Have you tried the new food drink called GRAIN-O? It is delicious and nourishing and takes the place of coffee. The more GRAIN-O you give the children the more health you distribute through their systems. Grain-O is made of pure grains, and when properly prepared tastes like the choice grades of coffee but costs about ¼ as much. All grocers sell it. 15c. and 25c.

WE WILL GIVE YOU A $4 WATCH.

if you will show our publication to your friends. We don't want you to sell them anything. The watch is made by a well-known American firm, in two sizes, children' and adults', nickel or gold-plated hunting case and fully guaranteed. Send 2 cents for particulars. Overland, 34 Park Row, New York City.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c, and $1.00 at Druggists.

PENNYROYAL PILLS

Original and Only Genuine. SAFE, always reliable. LADIES ask Druggist for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper. Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Place, PHILADA., PA. Sold by all Local Druggists.

A Marvelous Offer! 25c.

200 Photographic Views of the United States Navy taken by E. H. Hart, U. S. Naval Photographer, and three months' subscription to Conkey's Home Journal, both for only 25 cents, postpaid. These are the finest pictures obtainable of Dewey, Sampson, Schley, Hobson, Clarke and other heroes, the battleships, cruisers, monitors, torpedo boats and auxiliary craft and the principal Spanish war ships, and are very valuable. Conkey's Home Journal is the brightest and best monthly in the country. Each issue contains new copyrighted sheet music worth 50c to $1.00, 36 to 48 pages each month. Send 25c today. We want to increase our circulation to 200,000 and therefore make this remarkable offer.

Conkey's Home Journal, Dept. A, Chicago.

ILLINOIS MAN CHOSEN

John Mitchell Honored by the United Mine Workers.

DOLAN AND LEWIS WITHDRAW.

It Is Believed the Operators Have Decided to Refuse the Demands of the Miners—Reports of Officers Are Very Satisfactory.

Pittsburg, Pa., Jan. 14.—Voting for officers of the United Mine Workers' union began at 10 o'clock Friday morning. When the convention adjourned in the evening the work of casting the ballots had not been completed. However, it is definitely known that John Mitchell of Illinois has been elected president, for he had practically no opposition. Patrick Dolan of Pennsylvania and T. L. Lewis of Ohio, his principal opponents, early withdrew from the contest.

The meeting with the operators is scheduled for next Tuesday. The operators of the east have had a preliminary meeting in this city. They decided that there should be no increase of wages in the coming year; that they were opposed to the run-of-mine proposition and to the eight-hour day. The miners are certain to ask for an advance in wages, the eight-hour day and the universal introduction of the run-of-mine system. If the position of the eastern operators is indorsed by the operators from the west and the combined forces fight for this position in the joint conference, there is certain to be a general suspension April 1, and it will be the hardest fight in the history of the mining industry, for the reason that there are now more miners organized and ready to fight than ever before.

The executive officers of the miners' organization made their reports in the afternoon. That of President Ratchford reviewed the last big suspension, went carefully over the proceedings which were had in Chicago, which resulted in the settlement of the strike and the agreement which brought about harmony between the warring parties. When he said that the miners were unalterably pledged to the eight-hour day there was applause from all parts of the hall.

John Mitchell of Illinois, who has been acting president since last September, followed with a report of the work done during his administration. He said that, whereas past conventions had had representatives from only five states, this convention had representatives from thirteen states and one territory, demonstrating the rapid and substantial growth which the organization was enjoying. He referred briefly to the strike and riot at Virden, Ill., and complimented Gov. Tanner on his stand in that trouble.

Secretary-Treasurer Pearce reported a balance in the treasury, Jan. 1, 1899, of $22,890.31. Local unions organized and reorganized since Jan. 1, 1898, numbered 277. The total number of unions in the organization was given as 628, and the total membership as 54,771.

To Revise the Mining Law.

Springfield, Ill., Jan. 14.—Secretary David Ross of the state board of labor statistics is at work on a bill to revise the mine inspection laws of the state, and it will probably be ready for presentation to the general assembly next week. The purpose of the new bill is to simplify and make plain all of the provisions of the existing law. A few minor changes will also be made.

Smallpox in Southern Iowa.

Ottumwa, Iowa, Jan. 14.—Smallpox has broken out in Wayne county, Iowa, and is said to be epidemic in Seymour and Allerton. All business is suspended and the schools and churches have been closed. Neighboring towns have proclaimed a quarantine against Seymour. The state board of health is investigating.

Indiana Gas Supply Failing.

Kokomo, Ind., Jan. 14.—Prof. J. C. Leach has completed his annual report as state natural gas and oil inspector. The figures in the report show natural gas is rapidly failing in the Indiana field. In many towns in the outer edge of the belt gas is no longer relied on as fuel either for factory or domestic heating.

More Japanese for Hawaii.

Washington, Jan. 14.—Senator Perkins of California is advised that the authorities of Hawaii have given permission to bring 6,000 more Japanese laborers into the islands. It is said the Hawaiian planters have ships in Japan about ready to sail with hordes of Japanese peasants.

Michigan Wins the Debate.

Ann Arbor, Mich., Jan. 14.—The first annual debate in the Central Debating league was won by the team representing the University of Michigan over that from Northwestern, the decision of the judges being unanimous in favor of Michigan.

Must Remain Neutral.

Madrid, Jan. 14.—The Madrid government has cabled Capt.-Gen. Rios that he must maintain the strictest neutrality as between the American forces and the Philippine insurgents.

Wilson Denies the Story.

Lexington, Va., Jan. 14.—President William L. Wilson of Washington and Lee university states that the story about his being offered the presidency of Yale is not true.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF TRADE.

The Prices Continue Strong in Nearly All Staples.

New York, Jan. 14.—Bradstreet's says:

"Perhaps the most notable feature of the trade situation at present is the strength of prices of nearly all staples, but particularly of cereals, cotton, iron and steel, which have apparently gained further ground since the first of the year. Explanation of the strength of wheat is found in the good cash demand. This cereal and corn are in exceptionally good demand abroad, judging from the large exports reported.

"Among other rumors of consolidation is the story from the Pacific coast of a proposed consolidation of salmon canneries. Tin plates show the effect of the consolidation in this line in an advance.

"Wheat (including flour) shipments for the week aggregate 5,647,711 bushels, against 6,680,263 bushels last week, 5,229,517 bushels in the corresponding week of 1898, 3,498,154 bushels in 1897, 3,202,124 bushels in 1896, and 3,564,459 bushels in 1895. Since July 1 the exports of wheat aggregate 134,036,048 bushels, against 137,742,801 bushels in the same period in 1897. Corn exports for the week aggregate 3,297,072 bushels, against 4,844,288 bushels last week, 4,641,750 bushels in the week a year ago, 3,758,281 bushels in 1897, 3,336,017 bushels in 1896, and 661,257 bushels in 1895. Since July 1 corn exports aggregate 89,091,599 bushels, against 88,444,486 bushels during the same period a year ago.

"Failures for the week have been 318 in the United States, against 340 last year, and 24 in Canada, against 45 last year."

EQUAL SUFFRAGE FIGHT.

Constitutional Amendment Resolutions Introduced in Indiana.

Indianapolis, Jan. 14.—The promised campaign of the equal suffragists of the state took definite shape Friday in the form of resolutions introduced both in the house and the senate asking for an amendment to the state constitution giving women the right of suffrage. The proposed amendment is to section 2 of article 2 of the organic law. The resolutions provide that there shall be no distinction as to sex in conferring the right to vote. It is understood that the women who have started the movement will back it up with numerous petitions within a few days, and that a committee of their leaders will be here to lobby for the resolutions.

Representative Furness of Porter county introduced a bill which provides that the state shall pay a bounty of 1 cent per pound on all beet sugar produced in the state. It is understood that several capitalists of northern Indiana are behind the bill, and if the bounty is ordered and stands the tests of the courts, which is regarded as doubtful, beet sugar farms will be cultivated and a refinery established in this state.

A committee representing the normal school colleges arrived and began an earnest canvass of the members of the legislature in the interest of the bill for the reorganization of the state board of education.

Both houses adjourned to Monday.

Exports for December.

Washington, Jan. 14.—The value of the principal articles of domestic export for the month of December, and compared with the same month of last year, were: Breadstuffs, $31,619,322; increase, $1,996,172. Provisions, $17,773,162; decrease, $93,219. Cotton, $39,886,765; increase, $3,405,984. Mineral oils, $4,194,257; decrease, $671,037. Total, $93,273,506; increase, $5,642,900. The value of these exports for the twelve months was $789,667,394, an increase of $96,955,647 over those of 1897.

Wisconsin Rivals Take Rest.

Madison, Wis., Jan. 14.—All the candidates for the United States senatorship are out of Madison, and comparative quiet prevailed about the various headquarters last night. All the headquarters will remain open, however, and shrewd lieutenants will look after any members who remain in town.

Riot of Wisconsin Students.

Madison, Wis., Jan. 14.—A crowd of nearly 1,000 students of the University of Wisconsin attempted to break up the play "Fra Diavolo," given by the Deshondu Vries Opera company at the Fuller opera house Friday night. In consequence five were locked up in the police station.

Spain Makes an Inquiry.

Madrid, Jan. 14.—Spain has reminded the Washington government of its undertaking in regard to Spanish prisoners, and has asked for a prompt reply as to what the United States intends to do to secure the release of these captives.

Revolution Near in China.

Moscow, Jan. 14.—A cablegram received in Moscow from the Chinese seaboard indicates that a revolution is brewing throughout the empire.

Russia's Warlike Preparations.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 14.—The budget contemplates an increased outlay for the army of 34,000,000 rubles and for the navy of 16,000,000 rubles.

When you are nervous and sleepless, take Hood's Sarsaparilla. It makes the nerves strong and gives refreshing sleep.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

NELSON DINGLEY DEAD

Maine Statesman Falls a Victim to Pneumonia.

EXPIRES AFTER A RELAPSE.

Physicians Up to the Last Moment Had Hopes of His Recovery—Senator Hale Alludes to the Death as a Great National Loss.

Washington, Jan. 14.—Nelson Dingley of Maine, leader of the republican side on the floor of the house of representatives and representing the Second congressional district of Maine in that body, died here Friday night at 10:30

CONGRESSMAN DINGLEY.

o'clock of heart failure, resulting from extreme weakness due to pneumonia. He was unconscious during most of the day, and death came quietly without consciousness being regained.

To within a few hours before his death the family believed, as it has throughout his illness, that Mr. Dingley would recover, and it was only when it became apparent that he was dying that its members gathered at his bedside. While the last few days have given great hope of recovery, the progress of the disease had made the patient dangerously weak and had seriously affected his heart. He failed perceptibly during the afternoon and as night came hope was abandoned.

Mrs. Dingley is very much prostrated by her husband's death and is now under the care of physicians. There were many heartfelt expressions of sympathy when it became known that the Maine congressman was dead. Sergeant-at-Arms Russell of the house of representatives was notified of the death, which was announced in both houses of congress today, and committees were appointed to attend the funeral, after which adjournment for the day was had.

In speaking of Mr. Dingley's death Senator Hill said: "In the present condition of public affairs Mr. Dingley's death is a great national loss. In all questions relating to finance, to the revenues of the country and to the adjustment of great fiscal questions Mr. Dingley was above all others in authority. It is difficult to say who can take his place."

The funeral will be conducted in the house of representatives on Monday next. The remains will be taken to the house at 10 o'clock and there lie in state till noon, when services will be conducted in the presence of the house and senate. At 4:20 in the afternoon the funeral party will leave over the Pennsylvania railroad for Lewiston, Me., arriving there at 2 o'clock Tuesday afternoon. Further services will be held at the family residence in Lewiston on Wednesday. The interment will be in that city.

Smallpox at Havana.

Havana, Jan. 14.—The lack of fresh vaccine virus has filled the regimental hospital of the One Hundred and Sixty-first Indiana with smallpox patients. Besides Sergt. Fred Imes of company I, who picked up the contagion in Havana, six men of Col. Durbin's command have developed the characteristic symptoms of the disease, and Surgeon-Major Smith fears that perhaps half a dozen more may contract the disease before he succeeds in stamping it out.

Czar's Blow at Great Britain.

London, Jan. 14.—The Paris correspondent of the Morning Post says: "According to news from St. Petersburg, from a source usually trustworthy, a treaty of alliance between Russia and Afghanistan was signed on Jan. 3, despite the strenuous opposition of Great Britain, whose representatives, it is alleged, offered the ameer money and troops with a view of inducing him to enter upon hostilities against Russia."

To Vote for Peace Treaty.

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 14.—A concurrent resolution was introduced into the senate Friday instructing the two Indiana senators, Turpie and Fairbanks, to support with all their power the ratification of the Paris peace treaty. It was made the special order for Tuesday.

Germany Not Aiding Filipinos.

Berlin, Jan. 14.—The correspondent of the Associated Press, after a thorough investigation, ascertains that the report that Germany is aiding the Filipinos and furnishing them with war material is absolutely baseless.

Bishop Chatard Is Very Sick.

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 14.—The Rt. Rev. Francis Silas Chatard, bishop of the Catholic diocese of Indianapolis, suffered a stroke of paralysis Thursday afternoon, and is in a critical condition.

HE NEARLY HUNG THE JURY.

German's Imperfect Knowledge of English and Its Result.

From the Detroit Free Press: An action for debt was tried in the Wayne circuit court last week, and the testimony was so strongly in favor of the plaintiff that a verdict was expected on the first ballot by the jury. When the foreman examined the ballots he was astonished to find one vote in favor of the defendant. He at once called for another ballot, and that, as well as the third, fourth and fifth, showed the same result. The foreman gave expression to his annoyance at one man, apparently, holding up a verdict and asked that the dissentient juror should declare his identity. A man of German nationality acknowledged that he was the offender and expressed his determination to vote the same way for 2,000 years rather than agree to what he considered an injustice. An explanation showed that he wished a verdict for the plaintiff, but had confounded that word with the word defendant, owing to his imperfect knowledge of English. Someone suggested that the jurors should vote for the fat man or slim man, and the result was an agreement on the next ballot and a verdict for the plaintiff.

CONCERNING WOMEN.

This is a woman's winter. The portrait show at the Academy of Design in New York brings out a lot of fresh gowns each year and gives the final seal of approval to the fashions that waver uncertainly until after the show at the garden is a thing of the past. The gem of the portrait exhibition for women is the picture of Mrs. Clarence Mackay, taken when she was Miss Kitty Duer, just prior to her marriage. It represents her in a simple gown and a somewhat old-fashioned pose—which is the new fashion in portraits—holding a cluster of her favorite purple orchid.

The two daughters of Lord Rosebery, whose "coming out" was one of the events of last season, are very popular in society and quite unspoiled by any of their social triumphs. The prince of Wales danced often with them and always talks to both of them. They spent their girlhood very quietly and when they were at Dieppe were known only as the Misses Primrose, and were under the direction of their governess. Lady Sybil is the better horse-woman of the two and the Lady Peggie excels at music and sings really well. They have been brought up to avoid all display and ostentation in dress or manner or in any of their surroundings, and it is to this training that they probably owe the fresh, natural manner and simplicity of appearance and tastes that are their especial charms.

Edinburgh has as one of its residents a remarkable old lady who, if she survives another fourteen months, will have lived in three centuries. Mrs. Roper, the lady in question, will enter her 100th year on Dec. 29; she has a vivid recollection of the events that followed the victory at Trafalgar and of hearing people speak of the death of Nelson. In early life, when in domestic service in the Scottish capital with Dr. Liston, she frequently saw and spoke to Sir Walter Scott when he called on his friend, the doctor. The old lady is fond of relating how, on one occasion, Sir Walter Scott appeared greatly amused at an expression of hers, and repeated it. It occurred in this way: Dr. Liston, on leaving the house one day in company with Sir Walter and Sir William Allan, the painter, inquired where the cat was. Mrs. Roper replied that it had got out of sight again, and her master, being inclined to blame her for remissness, and remarking that she ought to confine it, his servant replied that the only way she imagined this could be done was to put it in the washhouse and "whummle a tub on it." Sir Walter laughed heartily at this, and remarked: "Quite right, my lassie. Whummle the tub on't—whummle the tub on't."

Hissing in Various Lands.

Hissing means different things, according to where you happen to be at the time. In West Africa the natives hiss when they are astonished; in the New Hebrides when they see anything beautiful. The Basutos applaud a popular author in their assemblies by hissing at him. The Japanese, again, show their reverence by a hiss, which has probably somewhat the force of a "hush" with which we command silence.

Russian Ice-Ram.

Experiments last winter proved that the ice-bound harbor of Vladivostok can be kept open by means of a powerful steam ram. The port of Hango in Finland was kept open in the same manner, and Admiral Makarof, of the Russian navy, believes that similar rams could maintain an open channel all winter between the port of St. Petersburg and the Baltic sea.

Animals Which Like Perfumes.

An investigator of the effect of perfumes on animals in the London Zoological Gardens discovered that most the lions and leopards were very fond of lavender. They took a piece of cotton saturated with it and held it between their paws with great delight.

Wanted to Know.

Broncho Bill—That feller the boys have captured has robbed thousands of railroad passengers. Western Tourist—Indeed! Which road is he president of?

The Woman of It.

Mrs. A.—I've just been giving my dressmaker fits. Mrs. B.—What for? Mrs. A.—Why, because she didn't give them to me.

McLAURIN AGAINST EXPANSION.

Address in the Senate—Resolution for a War Investigation.

Washington, Jan. 14.—In the senate Friday Mr. McLaurin (dem., S. C.) took strong ground in a carefully prepared speech against a policy of expansion by this country. He advocated the adoption of the Vest resolution declaring this country could not maintain permanently as colonies such territories as the Philippines, and held that it would be in opposition to the spirit of American institutions to do so.

Mr. Sullivan (dem., Miss.) and Mr. Pasco (dem., Fla.) discussed the pending Nicaragua canal bill, the former supporting it and the latter opposing it.

The Indian appropriation bill was taken up, but its consideration was not concluded before the hour of adjournment.

Mr. Allen (Neb.) introduced a resolution for the appointment of a committee of five senators to make full inquiry into the conduct of the late war between the United States and Spain. Objection was made to immediate consideration of the resolution, and it went over.

Mr. Gray (Del.) introduced a joint resolution as follows: "That in recognition of the patriotic devotion and bounteous benevolence of Miss Helen Miller Gould to the soldiers of the army of the United States during the war with Spain, the cordial appreciation of congress is hereby tendered to her, and congress hereby authorizes and directs that a gold medal with appropriate designs be prepared by the director of the mint, and that said medal be presented to her by the president of the United States at such time and in such manner as he may determine."

The resolution was referred to the committee on military affairs.

Naval Personnel Bill.

Washington, Jan. 14.—The house Friday entered upon the consideration of the naval personnel bill. It developed much less opposition than was expected, and the indications are that it will have a large majority when it is placed upon its passage. The committee asserted its purpose to offer an amendment to repeal the law giving prize money to the navy, and this announcement met with warm approval.

Mr. Berry alluded to the situation in the Philippines. He had not decided, he said, how he would stand on the proposition to annex those islands, but he wanted it distinctly understood that the backing Aguinaldo was supposed to be receiving from Germany would have no weight in affecting the opinion. "We may yet have to whip Germany as we did Spain," said he amid great applause.

DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP HAS superior merits. Try it for a cough or cold and be convinced. There are many cough remedies on the market, but Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is the best.

Petroleum Bricks.

In Bavaria an effort has been made to introduce into commerce what may be termed solidified petroleum. Soda, lye, fat and petroleum are heated together for an hour and give a soap-like product, which solidifies on cooling. Sawdust or other combustible may be mixed with the material, and it can be made into bricks for fuel. It would give a very smoky flame.

Literary Conventions.

A Madrid paper complains that our commissioners in Paris insist upon the discussion of matters not connected with the treaty of peace, "such as literary conventions, etc." There must be some mistake about this. Indiana is the only region where they know anything about literary conventions.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Japanese Waterbags.

The Japanese make water-bags of rice paper, which are said to be more durable, as well as less expensive, than similar articles made of rubber. Between the layers of paper, which is soft and flexible, resin is used, and the outside is covered with lacquer.

RAILROAD TIME TABLES.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

Depart for Milwaukee.
4:00 a. m. ex. Sunday
5:47 a. m. Sunday only
9:01 a. m. ex. Sunday
10:15 a. m. daily
1:05 p. m. ex. Sunday
2:50 p. m. ex. Sunday
4:22 p. m. daily
6:35 p. m. daily
9:45 p. m. daily
11:55 p. m. daily

Arrive from Milwaukee.
8:35 a. m. daily
9:30 a. m. daily
8:25 a. m. ex. Sunday
9:55 a. m. daily
11:35 a. m. daily
2:20 p. m. ex. Sunday
4:35 p. m. daily
7:50 p. m. daily

Depart for Chicago.
5:30 a. m. daily
7:50 a. m. daily
8:25 a. m. ex. Sunday
9:35 a. m. daily
1:35 p. m. daily
12:20 p. m. ex. Sunday
4:35 p. m. daily
7:50 p. m. daily

Arrive from Chicago.
4:25 a. m. ex. Sunday
6:47 a. m. Sunday only
9:01 a. m. ex. Sunday
10:15 a. m. daily
1:05 p. m. ex. Sunday
2:50 p. m. ex. Sunday
4:22 p. m. daily
6:35 p. m. daily
9:45 p. m. daily
11:55 p. m. daily

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad

Depart for Milwaukee.
7:25 a. m.
9:30 a. m.
12:35 p. m.
1:55 p. m.
4:50 p. m.
7:30 p. m.

Arrive from Milwaukee
8:20 a. m.
12:05 p. m.
1:40 p. m.
5:05 p. m.
8:35 p. m.

Depart for Chicago.
7:25 a. m.
12:10 p. m.
1:55 p. m.
4:50 p. m.
7:30 p. m.

Arrive from Chicago.
10:30 a. m.
1:30 p. m.
5:05 p. m.
7:00 p. m.
8:35 p. m.

For the West.
12:30 p. m.
9:50 p. m.

From the West.
8:20 a. m.
9:55 p. m.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

For Milwaukee.
7:25 a. m.
9:50 a. m.
3:50 p. m.
7:30 p. m.

From Milwaukee
8:20 a. m.
12:10 p. m.
6:05 p. m.
8:35 p. m.

For Chicago.
9:25 a. m.
9:50 a. m.
3:50 p. m.
7:30 p. m.

From Chicago
12:10 p. m.
6:05 p. m.
8:35 p. m.

From the West.
8:20 a. m.

A Terrible Accident.

A FRIGHTENED TEAM OF HORSES RUNS AWAY.

Dashes into a Preceding Conveyance in the Road and a Young Lady is Seriously Injured.

From the Advocate, Crestline, O.

Probably there is not a single incident remaining more vivid in the minds of the people in this locality, than the accident which befell Miss Fannie Thoman, a young lady nearly twenty years old, residing about three miles west of this city, while out riding one day in May, 1894. In conversation with a friend recently, Miss Thoman told the story concerning this horrible affair and the results from it.

She said; "I was working in a dressmaking establishment in Galion, Ohio, and one day while out riding with my friends, we were overtaken by a team of runaway horses, and the carriage in which I was riding was badly wrecked and I was thrown out, receiving a hard fall.

"I was taken to my home, and a physician was called and upon examination told me that my right kidney had been affected. He gave me medicines which relieved me some, but which never helped me as they should.

"I was weak and whenever I attempted to do light work about the house, I would become prostrated. I was very dizzy and frequently pains would dart through my back in an indescribable manner. In fact, my whole constitution was affected. I had a very sallow complexion with seemingly no color in my face at all.

"I remained in that condition for over two years and nothing seemed to relieve me. I happened to read in a paper how some people had been cured by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. One case described was similar to mine, and I called the attention of the other members of the family, and mamma suggested I should have a box at once.

"Of course I was anxious to get well and a box of these pills was secured and tried. When I had taken the pills one week I noticed an improvement in my condition. A better color came in my face and lips. I became stronger, had an increased appetite and the dizziness in my head was relieved.

"I had often read of these pills but gave no attention to them until the day I procured my first box. Since then I have taken twelve boxes and have been greatly relieved. My blood is in a better condition, I have gained in flesh and my entire system has been built up. I most certainly recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People to any one troubled with kidney complaint."

All the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves are contained, in a condensed form, in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effects of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, all forms of weakness either in male or female, and all diseases resulting from vitiated humors in the blood. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent post paid on receipt of price, 50 cents a box, six boxes for $2.50—(they are never sold in bulk or by the 100) by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

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"A FAIR FACE CANNOT ATONE FOR AN UNTIDY HOUSE." USE
SAPOLIO

Milwaukee, Racine and Kenosha Electric Railway.

TIME TABLE.

KENOSHA. Depart.	KENOSHA. Arrive.	RACINE. Going South.	RACINE. Going North.	MILWAUKEE. Arrive.	MILWAUKEE. Depart.
A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
6:45	6:40	6:00			
8:25	8:05	7:30	7:05		7:00
9:25	8:35	7:55	7:25*	8:50	8:00
10:25	9:35	8:55	8:05	9:50	9:00
11:25	10:35	9:55	9:05	10:50	10:00
P. M.	11:35	10:55	10:05	11:50	11:00
12:25	P. M.	11:55	11:05		12:00
1:25	12:35	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
2:25	1:35	12:55	12:05	12:50	
3:25	2:35	1:55	1:05	1:50	1:00
4:25	3:35	2:55	2:05	2:50	2:00
5:25	4:35	3:55	3:05	3:50	3:00
6:25	5:35	4:55	4:05	4:50	4:00
7:25	6:35	5:55	5:05	5:50	5:00
8:25	7:35	6:55	6:05	6:50	6:00
9:25	8:35	7:55	7:05	7:50	7:00
10:25	9:35	8:55	8:05	8:50	8:00
11:35	11:35	9:55	9:05	9:50	9:00
		10:55	10:05	10:50	11:20
		A. M.	11:05☆	11:50	
		1:00☆	P. M.		
			12:10☆		

*Do not pass Racine.

POST OFFICE BULLITEN.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

Mails leave the postoffice as follows
8:00 a. m. North, south, east and west.
9:15 a. m. North and west.
9:45 a. m. North.
10:55 a. m. South, east and west.
11:10 a. m. South, east and west.
12:20 p. m. West and north.
12:40 p. m. North.
1:30 p. m. South, east and west.
3:35 p. m. East, west and south.
4:00 p. m. South, east and west.
4:00 p. m. Milwaukee.
6:05 p. m. North.
7:05 p. m. North and west.
7:25 p. m. South, east and west.
11:00 p. m. North and south.
Mails arrive at postoffice:
8:45 a. m. North, south, east and west.
9:45 a. m. South, east and west.
10:30 a. m. South, east and west.
11:45 a. m. North.
1:20 p. m. South, east and west.
2:30 p. m. North.
3:00 p. m. West.
4:45 p. m. North and south.
6:45 p. m. South and east.
8:00 p. m. North.

READ THE JOURNAL

JOB WORK NEATLY AND PROMPTLY DONE AT..... THE JOURNAL.

STATE REPORT ON RAILROADS

Commissioner McKenzie's Biennial Statement Made Public.

COULD NOT SECURE FULL DATA

Recommends That Electric Lines Come Under the Same Supervision—Discusses Carferries—Workings of Present License Law.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 14.—(Special.)—The biennial report of Railroad Commissioner McKenzie for the two years ending June 30, 1898, which was submitted to the governor in December, was made public today. At the outset the commissioner bewails the fact that the reports received from the railroads were too meager to be of much service to the general public or very satisfactory to the department. The tables show that there are now 6284.16 miles of road operated in the state, an increase of 190.85 miles.

The new roads reporting since the last biennial report are the Chicago & Lake Superior, Dunbar & Wausaukee, Hazelhurst & Southeastern, Marinette, Tomahawk & Western, West Range, and the Whitcomb & Morris.

The report on earnings, expense and dividends shows:

Dividends declared in Wisconsin for the year ending June 30, 1898	$2,001,242.82
Gross earnings in Wisconsin for year ending June 30, 1898	34,378,340.16
Gross expenses in Wisconsin for year ending June 30, 1898	21,394,683.20
Income from operation	13,183,665.96

Comparing with the report of June 30, 1896, the showing is as follows:

Increase in dividends, 1898 over 1896	$ 235,091.22
Increase in earnings, 1898 over 1896	1,002,378.19
Increase in expenses, 1898 over 1896	1,404,073.21
Decrease in net earnings, 1898 over 1896	401,695.02

The summary of deaths and injuries from railway accidents during the biennial period just closed, is given as follows:

1898.

	Killed.	Injured.
Employes	34	211
Passengers	3	25
Others	93	84
Total	130	320

1898.

	Killed.	Injured.
Employes	55	265
Passengers	3	13
Others	123	93
Total	191	371

Total for period—

	Killed.	Injured.
Employes	89	476
Passengers	6	38
Others	216	177
Total	311	691

Total killed or injured during the biennial period, 1002.

A comparison of these items with the same items for the year ending June 30, 1896, shows an increase in deaths of 55, and an increase in the number of injured of 90. The increase in deaths is in the column known as "Others" and is an increase of 57, as there is a decrease in the death column of the two classes "Employes" and "Passengers" of 2.

The injury columns, however, do not show as well, the increase of '98 over '96 being as follows:

Employes	58
Passengers	16
Others	16
	90

Ninety of the deaths and injuries reported occurred at railway crossings. There is a movement in some of the states to change the present method of grade crossings by either elevating the track or depressing the roadway. There is no doubt, the commissioner says, but what this would be a great convenience, not only to the public but also to the railway lines.

Concerning carferries the commissioner says:

I wish to call attention to what I believe is an important matter to the people of the state. There has grown up with the last two years a system of freight carriage known as carferries. These carferries are operated from Milwaukee, Manitowoc, Kewaunee and Peshtigo to points in Michigan and Illinois, and so far as I am able to ascertain each system is owned and controlled by a corporation foreign to Wisconsin, and they contribute nothing whatever in the way of a license or tax to this state. I am informed that these carferries handle during the year more than 1,000,000 tons of freight. Taking the minimum distance traveled this means the transportation of 40,000,000 tons of freight for one mile. The constitution of the state places the boundary line of Wisconsin in the center of Lake Michigan. If this freight was not handled by boats it would necessarily have to go over the iron roads either north by the "Soo" or south into the state of Illinois. I believe there is a question here of importance to the people.

During the last two years thirty-six complaints have been received and were disposed of as follows: Sent to the interstate commission, 3; settled, 12; withdrawn, 2; no cause, 9; pending, 10.

In all cases settled, the companies yielded to the demands of the complainant. The most frequent cause of complaint from the public is the lack of accommodations and connections at junctional points. "It seems as though there was a study on the part of some of the railway systems in the state to avoid making connections rather than to make them," the report says: "While it would be impossible for the roads to make connections at all junctional points, they could do much better than they are doing."

The report gives tables to show how badly the present law of taxation works and then says:

The workings of the present license law is well illustrated by taking the following roads:

Had the Green Bay & Western earned	$450,000
In place of	442,390
Making increase in earnings of	7,610
Its license would have been	13,500
In place of	3,745
Or an increase of	9,755
Had the Kewaunee, G. B. & W. earned	$73,400
In place of	72,083
Making an increase in earnings	1,317
Its license would have been	2,202
In place of	609
Or an increase of	1,593
Had N. W. Coal Ry. Co. earned	$39,230
In place of	37,108
An increase in earnings of	2,122
Its tax would have been	1,176
In place of	290
Or an increase of	876
Taking these three roads as a whole an increase in the earnings of	$11,049
Would have made an increase in the license of	11,224

A license law that permits such results can not be justified.

In conclusion the commissioner says:

The official relations between this department and the general officers of the railroad lines of the state have been of the most pleasant nature and I believe conducive of good results to the people. I am firmly of the opinion, however, that Wisconsin should take a place in the ranks of those states of the Union who have railroad matters looked after by a commission vested with much more power than is given this department. Electric roads are fast becoming a popular method of transportation and the state should take immediate steps to place these lines under supervision of this department, in so far at least as to compel reports to be made as statistics gathered will be of value to the people in the future. I close by making the following recommendations:

Have the maps published by this department sold at cost.

Supply school districts once in four years in the discretion of this department.

Provide for a compilation of the railroad laws of the state.

Make all railroads, public or private, report to this department.

Make the assessor in each assessing district report to this department the names of all railroads located in his district.

Have the records in the office of the secretary of state, pertaining to railroads, transcribed for the use of this department, and provide for the filing of duplicate copies in this department of all papers pertaining to railroad incorporations.

Investigate the carferry system.

Make a uniform license rate for all railroads.

Compel all street car lines to make a report to this department.

Extend the general powers of this department or create a commission with more power than is now possessed by the department.

CHURCH TAKE ACTION.

Members of the Presbyterian Church Pass Resolutions in the Frank Huck Case.

From Daily of Jan. 14, 1899.

Last Wednesday evening the members of the First Presbyterian church held a meeting and passed the following resolution:

Whereas, It has come to our knowledge through the reports of the public press, that Frank Huck, a licensed saloonkeeper of the city of Racine, has been adjudged guilty, by the municipal court, of a misdemeanor of selling liquor to a minor, contrary to law, and again declared guilty by the city council of Racine; that no substantial evidence was made, and no extenuating circumstances urged, and nevertheless the council refused to revoke the license of the said Frank Huck;

Therefore, the congregation of the First Presbyterian church, assembled in our regular weekly meeting of worship, do take occasion to express our disapprobation of this action of the city council, which seems to us a shameless evasion of their plain and well-known duty in the case, and we feel keenly with all law-abiding citizens the disgrace which this action has brought upon our city. Therefore be it

Resolved, That we declare our willingness to co-operate with and support the effort now being made, through mandamus proceedings, to enjoin the council to revoke the license of said Frank Huck, according to law.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the city council and forwarded to the daily press.

Rev. C. S. Nickerson,
F. B. Washburn,
A. H. Harris,
Committee.

DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP CURES all throat troubles. Why wear out your throat by incessant coughing, when this reliable remedy can be bought for only 25 cents a bottle?

For Over Fifty Years.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething with perfect success. It soothes the child, soften the gums, allays the pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind.

STUDENTS CAUSE SMALL-SIZED RIOT

Madison Students Cause a Show to Break Up in Disorder.

THE POLICE WERE CALLED UPON

And Five of the Boisterous Disturbers of the Peace Are Arrested — They Called it "Having Fun" With the Singers.

MADISON, Jan. 14.—A crowd of several hundred university students attempted to break up the play "Fra Diavolo," given by an opera company at the Fuller Opera house last night, and, in consequence, five were locked up at the police station. The officers attempted to arrest others in the opera house, but they were rescued by their fellows after a fierce struggle. The opera house was crowded at the time and many women are said to have been severely handled in attempting to escape from the building. All appeared in court this morning. During the performance songs were sung and indecent remarks made. Some members of the legislature were present and are loud in their denunciation.

Crowds of students occasionally go to the opera house and make a disturbance at popular price performances. This week the Deshon-Du Vries Opera company has given performances each night. Yesterday afternoon word was passed on the campus and about the student quarters that a crowd was going to "have some fun" with the show last night. Several hundred students occupied the body of the house and from the start made trouble. Chief Baker of the Madison police, who was sent to keep order, says, and he is borne out by other eye witnesses, that students threw paper pellets at the actresses and made indecent remarks, which forced many of the women in the audience to leave. Chief Baker, who was attending a meeting of the common council in the city hall, was sent for. He watched the disturbance for a while and then ordered the students to keep quiet. The disturbance, however, continued, and Baker tried to remove one of the worst offenders. The student resisted. Finally, however, he was torn loose and the chief started with him for the door. The crowd attacked the officer and tried to down him and a severe struggle ensued. The other officers came to their leader's rescue and the young man was ejected. He was not arrested and his name cannot be learned. Three others who were participating in the disturbance were then put out. The entire crowd left the building and gathered in front and jeered and defied the officers. Chief Baker ordered them to disperse. His order was not obeyed and each of the four officers took one of the crowd into custody. On the way to the police station Officer Boyd and the man in his custody were surrounded by a crowd which tried to rescue the student. Officer Boyd drew his revolver and kept the crowd off until he landed his man in the station. The crowd was then charged by the officers and another student taken into custody.

TOUGHEST HE EVER SAW.

Chief Baker said: "I have never seen such a disgraceful scene. I have been on the bowery and seen many tough crowds, but that crowd of students last night is the worst I ever saw. They stamped, drank beer from bottles they brought with them, threw corks and paper wads at the actresses and made such indecent remarks that many of the women in the audience left without stopping to put on their wraps. We did all we could to restore order and were compelled to eject several. When the crowd gathered outside I told them they must disperse and when they refused we took four of them into custody." Several citizens and members of the legislature who were in the opera house expressed great indignation at the disturbance.

LIABLE TO HEAVY FINE.

Badger Electric, Belle City and M. R. & K. Companies Have Not Complied With the Law.

From Daily of Jan. 14, 1899.

It was discovered this morning that the Badger Electric Light company, the Belle City Street Railway company and the Milwaukee, Racine & Kenosha Electric Railway company are liable to a fine not to exceed $1,000 each, for failure to file on the first Monday of December with the city treasurer, a true and correct statement of the gross receipts of said railways and electric light and power company, derived or accruing from the operation thereof during the preceding twelve months. Such statement must be verified by such person or one of the general officers of such company. On or before the 15th day of December such company must pay a per cent of its gross receipts as herein provided, to the treasurer.

On inquiry at the treasurer's office it is learned that the companies have as yet failed to comply with the law and hence are liable. It is also intimated that one of the above companies failed to comply with the law last year.

DECLINE THE GIFT.

Kenosha County Board Refuse to Accept Z. G. Simmons' Offer.

KENOSHA, Wis., Jan. 14.—The county board yesterday afternoon voted to decline the offer of Z. G. Simmons to erect a memorial in honor of the dead soldiers of Kenosha city and county. It is probable that Mr. Simmons will erect a memorial entirely at his own expense and present it to the city.

DROWNED IN FLUME.

Menasha's Chief of Police Slips Off a Foot Bridge and is Drowned.

MENASHA, Wis., Jan. 14.—John Garvy, chief of police, was found drowned yesterday by a workman of the Winnebago Paper mills, who was engaged in raking out the flume guards, the body coming to the surface with the refuse. Garvy was last seen about 12 o'clock Thursday night when he was in the vicinity of the head race of the mills. It is conjectured that he missed his foothold, while crossing the bridge, and fell into the swiftly running water. The accident has caused widespread sorrow, as he was a popular officer. He was 40 years of age and had acted as chief of Menasha for seven successive years. Previous to his election as chief he had been a patrolman for several years. He is survived by a wife and eight children. He was a member of the Catholic Knights.

THEY MEET AGAIN.

Representatives of Water Co. and City Officials Hold Another Session--Communication to the Council.

From Daily of Jan. 14, 1899.

A meeting of the council as a committee of the whole was called last evening for the purpose of listening to a communication from the Racine Water company but newspaper representatives were barred, and a report must be furnished as it is heard. At the conference recently held with reference to fire pressure, between the Water company and committees of the council, it had been suggested in view of the increased growth of the city and the extensive character of business and factory buildings, it is in need of greater fire protection than that provided for in the contract between the Water company and the city of Racine, in the event of a great conflagration. Mr. C. E. Eddy, representing the Water company, after considering these suggestions made, signified his willingness to meet the council and talk over the matter with its members, accordingly the representatives of the Water company appeared before the committee last evening, and the reporter understands, signified a willingness to meet with the committee and consider the necessity of further fire protection to the city and the means of securing additional water supply for that purpose.

The Journal representative occupied a seat on the soft side of an oak stair on the outside of the door, and could hear something once in a while. Attorney Kearney, for the Water company, proposed to make the suggestion in writing to the council at the next meeting Monday night and the committee appeared to receive the matter with courtesy and consideration. While the Journal man was enjoying the soft seat he heard the voice of City Treasurer Colbert and he appeared to warn the council. He said that he had arrived too late to hear the suggestion of the Water company, but he warned them to look out, intimating that the company would do them up. The communication will be presented to the council Monday night.

FIRE AT MENOMINEE.

$50,000 Blaze Occurs at the Fitzgibbons Carriage Works.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 14.—A special to the Evening Wisconsin from Menominee, Wis., says the Fitzgibbons Bros., carriage works, the largest plant in the city, was totally destroyed by fire today. The loss is $50,000; the insurance is $15,000. The fire started in a coal room and spread with startling rapidity, soon leaving the building a heap of ashes. Included in the loss is a part of the stock of cutters, buggies, harnesses, machinery and thousands of sets of wheels. Fifty hands are thrown out of employment.

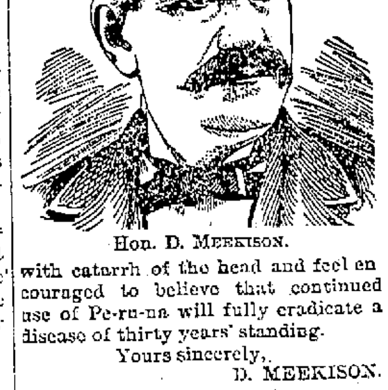
Meekison of Ohio

Has Been Greatly Benefited by Pe-ru-na.

Congressman D. Meekison of Ohio, writes the following letter to Dr. Hartman.

Dr. S. B. Hartman, Columbus, O.

DEAR SIR:—I have used several bottles of Pe-ru-na and feel greatly benefited thereby. I have been afflicted



Hon. D. MEEKISON.

with catarrh of the head and feel encouraged to believe that continued use of Pe-ru-na will fully eradicate a disease of thirty years' standing.

Yours sincerely,
D. MEEKISON.

The continued receipt of endorsements like this for Dr. Hartman's great catarrh remedy, prove its value beyond question. Men of prominence everywhere are recognizing the merit of Pe-ru-na and are willing to give expression to their judgment because a certain, absolute cure for catarrh is a public good. All druggists sell Pe-ru-na.

ATTORNEY HECK LAID DOWN LAW

To Mayor and Members of Council in the Case of Frank Huck.

AT THE MEETING LAST NIGHT

A Similar Case From Oshkosh Decided by the Supreme Court Cited—Previous Action Will Probably be Reconsidered Monday Night.

From Daily of Jan. 14, 1899.

There were all kinds of committee meetings at the city hall last night. Although not expected the Racine Water company officials and attorney again appeared and intimated that they had another proposition to make to the city in regard to the water pressure and supply; the mayor and license committee, and other members of the council met and with City Attorney Max Heck, discussed the case of Frank Huck, the Sixteenth street saloon man charged with selling liquor to Frank Jacobson, a minor 16 years of age, and also the fact that Rev. A. C. Grier, of the Universalist church, had commenced mandamus proceedings against the mayor and council, citing them to revoke the license of Mr. Huck, or appear before Judge Fish on Jan. 24 and show cause why such action should not be done.

There was a long discussion in regard to the matter and it was evident that some of the aldermen were in favor of staying by the action of the adjourned meeting Monday night, while others wanted to reconsider the action.

City Attorney Max Heck plainly outlined to the council its duty in the matter and cited for their benefit an Oshkosh case in every respect similar to that of Mr. Huck, decided against the city of Oshkosh by the supreme court.

It is that of the State ex rel. Buchanan vs. Kellogg and others.

Under section 1559, S. & B. Ann. Stats., providing that if upon the hearing of a petition for the revocation of a license to sell intoxicating liquors "the board shall find the complaint to be true, the license shall be revoked, and if untrue the proceedings shall be dismissed," etc.) the board is bound to find the complaint true or untrue according to the evidence: and if the undisputed evidence and admitted facts establish its truth the board may be compelled by mandamus to revoke the license, even though a majority have voted that the charges are untrue.

The decision further says that where it appears from the relation for a writ of mandamus in such a case that the undisputed evidence showed the charges of the complaint to be true and it is alleged that the council wilfully, unreasonably, persistently and negligently refused to revoke the license, and wilfully and unreasonably abused their power and authority, a return alleging merely that there was conflicting testimony on the trial and that the majority voted that none of the charges of the complaint were true, but not otherwise denying the allegations of the relator or indicating upon what particular facts the testimony was conflicting, is in effect an admission of the truth of the relation, and the peremptory writ should be awarded."

After City Attorney Heck had read this decision of the supreme court, there was not a member of the council but could see that it was an exact case of that of Huck. Any person who was at the council meeting last Monday night, knows that there was not a particle of evidence introduced contradicting the charges, in fact Attorney Walker, in his argument to the council for Mr. Huck, practically admitted that the charges were true.

While it was not definitely decided at the meeting last night what would be done in the matter, it is pretty safe to say that at the meeting of the council on Jan. 16, the action in the case taken last Monday evening will be reconsidered and that the license of Mr. Huck will be revoked. Some members of the council who voted not to revoke the license, admitted last evening that the law and the Oshkosh case was too plain to dodge the matter, that the issue must be met fairly and squarely and that they could not afford to jeopardize their interests by defying the law.

Considerable bitterness cropped out against Rev. A. C. Grier, who commenced the proceedings, on the ground that he was not a tax-payer, and that a resolution would be introduced in the council against any person commencing mandamus proceedings who is not a tax-payer.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.

Indianapolis Journal: Moved by a temporary insanity, he seized the young woman and kissed her.

"That is not right," she said.

"I'm sorry," said he, humbly. "I was doing the best I knew how. Would you mind instructing me as to the proper way?"

$100—Dr. E. Detchon's Anti Diuretic.

May be worth to you more than $100 if you have a child who soils bedding from incontenence of water during sleep. Cures old and young alike. It arrests the trouble at once. $1. Sold by Schulze Bros., Druggists, Racine, Wis.

Relief in Six Hours.

Distressing Kidney and Bladder disease relieved in six hours by "NEW GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN KIDNEY CURE." It is a great surprise on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in bladder, kidneys and back, in male or female. Relieves retention of water almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure, this is the remedy.

Sold by Schulze Bros., Druggist, Racine, Wis.

900 DROPS

CASTORIA

A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of

INFANTS CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.

Recipe of Old Dr SAMUEL PITCHER

Pumpkin Seed - Alx. Senna - Rochelle Salts - Anise Seed - Peppermint - Bi Carbonate Soda - Worm Seed - Clarified Sugar - Wintergreen Flavor.

A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.

Fac Simile Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. NEW YORK.

At 6 months old 35 DOSES—35 CENTS

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

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For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Kind You Have Always Bought.

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THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

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—AND—

THE BEST FARM AND FAMILY PAPER IN THE UNITED STATES

Believing that every one of our readers should have at least one good agricultural and family journal, we have perfected arrangements whereby we can send that practical and instructive journal FARM AND HOME, in connection with THE WEEKLY JOURNAL and the HANDY ATLAS OF THE WORLD, on remarkable liberal terms as given below. Lack of space forbids but a brief description of the contents of FARM AND HOME, which is unequaled for variety and excellence. Prominent among its many departments may be mentioned the—

Farm and Garden,	The Apiary,	The Poultry Yard,
Market Reports,	Talks with a Lawyer,	The Question Box,
Fruit Culture,	Around the Globe,	Plants and Flowers,
Plans and Inventions,	Live Stock and Dairy,	The Veterinary,
Fashions and Fancy Work,	Household Features.	

FARM AND HOME is published semi-monthly, thus giving you 24 numbers a year, the whole making a volume of over 500 pages, teeming with all the latest and most reliable information that experience and science can supply. No better proof of its popularity can be offered than its immense circulation, which extends into every state and territory, each number being read by no less than a million readers.

By special arrangement we make for a limited time the following liberal offer:

WEEKLY JOURNAL, price - $1.00
FARM AND HOME, " - .50
HANDY ATLAS, worth - 1.00
ALL for $1.25

WEEKLY JOURNAL AND FARM AND HOME $1.00

The Handy Atlas of the World and City Guide which is presented to all sending their subscription immediately, contains 240 pages, 96 beautiful colored maps, and over 100 views in all parts of the world. Among the general topics treated are the growth and distribution of the population of the United States, statistics showing production and consumption, national debt and hundreds of facts which we are unable to enumerate for want of space. Its illustrations include scenic marvels, city views, naval and military war scenes, pictures of the president, the naval and military heroes of the late war, Cuba, the Philippines, Porto Rico, Hawaii, war scenes on land and water.

Do not delay or fail to take advantage of this most remarkable offer, for never before was so much offered for so small a sum. Remember, we send both papers a full year, including book, at the very low price above given.

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THE INTER OCEAN is a WESTERN NEWSPAPER, and while it brings to the family THE NEWS OF THE WORLD and gives its readers the best and ablest discussions of all questions of the day, it is in full sympathy with the ideas and aspirations of Western people and discusses literature and politics from the Western standpoint.

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Daily and Sunday by mail..............$6.00 per year

$1 $1

Try an "Ad" in The Journal.

COUNTY NEWS.

BRISTOL.

Bristol, Wis., Jan. 16, 1899.

Miss Jeanette Murdock of Union Grove has been visiting friends in town.

The victims of the grip are improving. Messrs. Frank Hunt, Joseph Dixon and C. B. Gaines are still confined to the house.

Mr. R. Fellones was prostrated by a second stroke of paralysis last Thursday. He is reported some better at this writing. He is almost entirely helpless.

Peter Mutter of Salem was robbed of a watch one night last week. Peter lives alone on a lonely road. He awoke just in time to see the burglar make off with the swag. He bade Peter good night when he left.

The Bristol friends of Miss Josie Kruckman of Wilmot regret to learn of her death which occurred last Friday.

While Will Kesler was delivering milk at Salem he was suddenly seized by an acute attack of pleurisy. He was carried to the home of Dr. Williams. It was thought he could not recover. He is still alive, but in a very serious condition.

If the Leiter Milk Trust succeed in beating the farmers worse than the small dealers have done and are doing it will have to hump itself. There are about three thousand of these fellows in the city of Chicago. Nine tenths of them are thoroughly judgment proof, their visible assets comprising a few cans, a horse and wagon and an exceedingly brazen cheek. A favorite scheme of these fellows is to pay up promptly for a few months until the confidence of the shipper has been gained and then on one pretext or another get behind in their payments two or three months. They will then make a trade with some dealer in another part of the city who is up to the same game and they are ready for a new deal. The trust will knock this business out. The farmer will be paid for his milk to keep him out of the factory just as he is now. He cannot expect anything better as there is enough milk produced within 100 miles of Chicago to supply a dozen cities of its size.

Mr. S. W. Newell intends to move back to New York. He will have a sale this month.

BRIGHTON.

Brighton, Jan. 17, 1899.

Mrs. Jennie Bell, who has been visiting in Chicago, has continued her trip to the Atlantic coast.

Hank Tigh has received his diploma from District No. 6.

Mike McDonald had business in Kansasville Saturday.

Thos. O'Brien, who has been very sick, is around again.

Henry Rhodes and Paul Christensen took their first lesson in voice culture at the Dover Station singing school Tuesday evening.

Miss Laura Rhodes returned to Valparaiso, Ind., yesterday morning to take a course in stenography.

Henry Neis's horse is al right if he does not have too big a load behind it.

John Poss had business in Racine the forepart of last week.

W. J. Leach took in the sights of Kansasville Monday.

Frank Dixon and sister Lucy spent a very pleasant afternoon with Miss Vera Wicks of Salem Saturday.

Paul Christensen spent last Saturday evening very pleasantly at bachelor's hall.

Miss Lucy Murgetroyd of Union Grove was the guest of Miss Laua Rhodes the past week.

Joe Leach and Emanuel Christensen were seen driving through town Sunday afternoon in their fine surrey.

Mathias Jackley and sister Rosa took a flying trip to Burlington over our improved highways Saturday.

Misses Mamie and Roselia Shandley spent Saturday and Sunday at home.

RHEUMATIC MISERY.

Is Terribly Prevalent in Minnesota, and Tortures Young and Old.

Dodd's Kidney Pills the Only Cure For It —They Are the Only Medicine That Removes the Cause of the Disease.

DULUTH, Jan. 16.—The climate of this state is such that rheumatism is a very common disease. Almost every family suffers from its ravages. Young and old are victims. Thousands of people are crippled for life by it. A medicine that can cure Rheumatism is a Godsend. Experience has proved that liniments and oils are of no more value than is cold water rubbed on the cheek to cure tooth ache. That Rheumatism is due to diseased kidneys allowing poison to remain in the blood, instead of filtering it out, has been abundantly proved by the remarkable success of Dodds Kidney Pills, which act solely on the kidneys, and which have cured every case of Rheumatism for which they have been used.

A specimen case is that of Mr. Patrick Welch of 404 Lake avenue, this city, he says: "I have for years been tortured by Rheumatism and heart disease. My case was very severe, and my sufferings very great. I tried several kinds of medicines but they did me no good. I went to the best doctors who told me I never could be cured. I was induced to use Dodds Kidney Pills, and I am happy to state that three boxes cured me fully and thoroughly." .. Dodds Kidney Pills cured this severe case of Rheumatism they will certainly cure others. Are you a sufferer from Rheumatism? If you are use a box or two of Dodds Kidney Pills. They will certainly cure you.

Dodds Kidney Pills are sold by all druggists at fifty cents a box, six boxes $2.50, or sent on receipt of price by the Dodds Medicine Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

FREE BOOK ON DRESSMAKING.

How to Dye and Make Over Old Dresses, Wraps, etc., to the Latest Styles.

An edition of Home Dressmaking for 1899 has just been published and the Racine Journal has made special arrangements to give a copy of the book to any of its readers who send the attached coupon with a two-cent stamp to Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt.

COUPON W. 523. Send this coupon with a two-cent stamp to Wells, Richardson & Co., and receive free by mail one copy of Home Dressmaking.

Home Dressmaking is a 32 page book written by an expert dressmaker, fully illustrated, and telling how fashionable dresses, wraps, and suits for women made from old garments that are out of style. Send the coupon at once and get the book by return mail.

With this book will be sent without charge, an instruction book for home dyeing, which will show you how to make your old clothing look like new by using Diamond Dyes.

RAYMOND.

Raymond, Wis., Jan. 16, 1899.

Jim Christiansen went to Fort Douglas Saturday, where he is getting a carload of stock to put on his farm in Norway.

Mike Kearney spent a part of last week with relatives in Raymond.

McPhersons and Callander of Racine were out to attend the funeral of Grandpa McPherson.

Ed Ellis and wife of Detroit, Mich., are guests of Wm. L. Shumway.

Messrs. Owen and Stephen West and Miss Mabel spent Saturday at Panesville, Wis.

J. W. Hay marketed his fat hogs and beeves last week.

Mrs. Anna S. A. Christiansen was calling on old friends Saturday.

The little son of Mrs. Alice Larson is very sick.

Julian West and family spent Saturday with Thomas West.

Many of the friends of Mrs. John Boss from here attended the funeral services of her husband. She and the family have the sympathy of their numerous friends in this their sad bereavement.

T. West and wife spent Wednesday with A. E. Walker and family.

Jake Searing and mother visited Racine Saturday on legal business.

Miss Libb Brawn is on the sick list.

Mrs. W. L. Shumway and Mrs. More spent Tuesday of last week in Racine.

Geo. Hay is on the sick list. We miss his smiling face.

Our enterprising young merchant visited the Belle City as usual last week.

Thos. Morgansen made a flying trip to Racine on Saturday afternoon.

Chas. Patterson and wife visited with father's folks last Sunday.

David Mahaffy and assistant were making a few needed repairs on the telephone line last Monday. Dave is a telephone enthusiast.

We wish to say that all have a cordial invitation to attend divine services every Sabbath morning and evening at the church here. Remember, this means you.

Some of our citizens are refusing to pay the extra road tax levied against them on account of a seeming irregularity.

The season is again here when everybody is in favor of good roads. This will continue until the time comes to put that opinion into practice. Then most of us will change our minds.

The gentleman who has been trying to organize a court of Foresters here, has returned to the city without the success which he appeared to deserve. Perhaps it is as well, for it seems to us that we now have more lodges and secret organizations, etc., etc., in our village than we can well care for. And yet, a little life insurance in a good solid company is not a bad thing, after all.

An epidemic of our old friend, the grip, is now annoying our people. Many are really very sick with it, and Dr. Martin is kept busy waiting on them.

Notwithstanding the bad roads and cold weather, there was a large attendance at the literary held at the town hall, Saturday evening last. A very interesting program was rendered in a manner satisfactory to all present. The music given by Henry Hunter, Miss Ruth West and others is worthy of especial mention. Our young people are certainly to be commended for their interest and care in making these meetings pleasing and profitable success. All are invited to come and assist as well as hear an excellent program next Saturday evening.

PLEASANT PRAIRIE.

Pleasant Prairie, Wis., Jan. 17, 1899.

Present indications bid fair for sleighing.

Miss H. Johnson of Rogers Park, Chicago, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. H. Heganson.

Miss Edna Gates spent Sunday with friends at Kenosha.

Castle & Whitcher ship a car load of stock from here tomorrow.

Mr. and Mrs. John Thomey entertained a number of their friends at progressive euchre Friday evening. All report a fine time.

Mrs. F. G. Lucas spent a few days the past week with friends at Kenosha.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Barter entertained the Epworth League club Friday evening. Singing, reading and games were indulged in, after which a light lunch was served. All report a most pleasant evening spent.

E. Leach of Racine, was here on Thursday in the interest of the Aetna Life Insurance Co.

Pleasant Prairie Home Forum No. 540, will meet with Companion E. Powell, January 26. A full attendance is requested. Important business.

As a result of the disgraceful actions of university students at a Madison play house, Cannon was fired.

SALEM.

Salem, Jan. 18, 1899.

The ice harvest is about over. They have stopped working on Hooker lake.

Drs. Williams and Tied seem to be the busiest persons in town at present. The grip is here in all its power.

Mrs. Seaman is one of the victims of the grip.

Joe Minnis had the misfortune to fall and break his leg. He is reported to be doing very nicely.

The patent medicine men seem to be drawing a larger crowd than the young ministers did during the special meetings. It is too bad, for the sermons given were worthy of a house full. Come, listen to the young men Sunday evenings.

Will Kester was taken suddenly sick on the street the other day and was taken to Dr. Williams' office, where he still remains. His recovery is thought to be doubtful.

Imogene Bacon has taken up the study of music in Chicago again.

Mabel Foster is confined to the house with the grip.

There is to be a dance at the hall Friday, Jan. 20.

KNEELAND.

Kneeland, Wis., Jan. 18, 1899.

As there has not been anything in our column for some time from Kneeland, I think we must hear from her. The old year has moved away and left her pack of troubles and sorrows for some and joys for others in the New Year. For a New Year's gift Elder Bray was informed that his services would not be wanted after April first. We will miss him, for he gives us a treat every Sunday. His sermons are rich and instructive. All who do not go and hear him lose a good deal.

Our school began Monday after two weeks' vacation.

The farmers are busy filling their ice houses.

Grandpa Richards is able to be aroued again.

We hope for good success in the literarys, held at Raymond Center every two weeks.

We hope to see our friends, Mrs. Horton, in her home soon, restored to good health.

Kneeland, Wis., Jan. 16, 1899.

Many are sick with bad colds Amongst the number is Mrs. Mary Hanson and little daughter Carrie.

Messrs Owen and Stephen West and Miss Mabel spent last Saturday with their cousin, Mr. Julian West.

Mr. Delmyr DeRemer is at Beresford, South Dakota, visiting his father, Mr. Alonzo DeRemer.

The Ladies' Aid society will be entertained Jan. 26. All are kindly invited.

Mr. and Mrs. Swenson and little daughter and Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell dined at Mr. Owen West's Sunday.

Mr. L. Marble and son Leon were seen at the Kneeland church Sabbath day.

Mrs. Mitchell and Mrs. Owen West were calling on Mr. Richards, who is very feeble. Mr. and Mrs. Raskilly were there as they very often are to comfort the old man in his last days.

This last fall election has been noticeable for its many close contests, and the importance of one vote or two is being remarked upon. It is also noticeable that defective ballots have played an important mission, and the neglect to carry out the axiom that the intention of a voter should govern, has not always in these contests been observed as it should have been. Meanwhile the machine voting ballot box is coming on the stage.

Shakespeare's Great Works to Men.

Probably no words of Shakespeare have so impressed weak men as those well-known lines: "Canst thou not minister to a mind diseased, raze out the troubles of the brain, and with some sweet antidote, cleanse from that which so weighs upon the heart?" This thrilling yet plaintive cry finds an echo in the heart of every weak, enervated, nerve-exhausted and vigorless man, who, through ignorance of consequences, has brought himself to a condition of nervous and physical debility. Modern medical science has indeed provided the "antidote," and the discoveries of a great physician have placed within reach of every weak and erring man the wonderful strength-giving vitalizing and invigorating remedies which will restore him again to strong, vigorous and powerful manhood. We refer to the marvelous medicines of Dr. Greene, of 148 State St., Chicago, Ill., one of whose discoveries, known as Dr. Greene's Nervura, has made his name famous throughout the world, and whose discoveries of wonderful restorative medicines for weakened and nerve-exhausted men give hope of perfect and complete manhood to every suffering man. Dr. Greene can be consulted free of charge, personally or by letter, and you can use those grand remedies and be cured at home, without the loss of time and expense of a trip to the city. By all means write to Dr. Greene and get his advice and counsel about your case. It will cost you nothing and may result in making a new man of you.

ACTIVE SOLICITORS WANTED everywhere for "The Story of the Philippines," by Murat Halstead, commissioned by the government as official historian to the war department. The book was written in army camps at San Francisco, on the Pacific with Gen. Merritt, in the hospitals at Honolulu, in Hong Kong, in the American trenches at Manila, in the insurgent camps with Aguinaldo, on the deck of the Olympia with Dewey and in the roar of battle at the fall of Manila. Bonanza for agents. Brimful of original pictures taken by government photographers on the spot. Large book. Low prices. Big profits. Freight paid. Credit given. Drop all trashy unofficial war books. Outfit free. Address, F. T. Barber, Sec'y., Star Insurance Bldg., Chicago.

PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND

Never Failed to Cure Diseases of the Kidneys and Liver.

The profound and comprehensive investigations of Prof. Edward E. Phelps, the discoverer of Paine's celery compound, have robbed disease of much of its alarming character.

Nature has provided in the liver a safeguard without which every one would die from the slightest imprudence in diet. The blood loaded with poisons reaches the liver, the excreting function of that organ arrests them and they are thrown back to the bowels. This is the action of the healthy liver, but this perpetual overwork at last does what over-functional activity does for other organs—impairs or destroys their excreting power, and opens the door to Bright's disease and diabetes. Paine's celery compound enables the liver to work without tearing itself to pieces. It supplies nervous energy to the organ and prevents irritation. It purifies the blood and does not leave the whole purifying task to one organ, whether liver, kidney or bowels. It obviates the collapse of any one of these organs, and prevents disease.

It not only regulates the nervous organization, but directly nourishes it: sends more and better blood to supply the wasted nervous tissues and takes the killing strain from the kidneys.

When pains appear in different parts of the body and one feels tired and depressed, the use of Paine's celery compound will drive away the rheumatism pain or the fit of indigestion and correct the failing appetite which keeps pace so closely with the digestive power.

Here is a heartfelt letter as it was written on Dec. 12 last by Mrs. William Nelson, who is cashier of the Central Relief Committee of Chicago:

"Gentlemen:—I have used Paine's celery compound several times for the past two years for liver and kidney trouble. I have swelled up and felt sick and bad. The doctor's medicines never helped me, but Paine's celery compound always did. There is nothing like it. It is splendid."

Nerve tension is disguised under a good many symptoms that induce thoughtless people to apply some useless local remedy when only the lasting relief will come from purified blood, kidneys aroused to work, stomach secreting abundance of digestive juices and a toned-up state of the nerves. For this there is no need of further proof as to the value of Paine's celery compound than can be furnished by the reader's own neighbors if you will take the pains to make inquiries. The best test of the value of Paine's celery compound is to try it.

Magazine Binding.

If you have any magazines or books that you wish to have bound, notify J. Z. Collier, at Union Grove, and he will call and get them, and deliver the best bound books you ever had in your library.

It may not be Quarles on the first ballot, but it looks as though it would be Quarles just the same.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

Grain, Flour and Feed

(Corrected by David Lawton.)

RACINE, 18, Jan 1899

Flour—	
Minn. Patent	$ 4 00
" Best Spring	3 60
" Rye	3 10
Grain—	
Wheat No 1	$ 68¾
Wheat No 2	68
Wheat No 3	66
Oats	28
Corn	33
Barley	50@ 52
Rye	53@ 56
Feed—	
Fine Middlings, per ton	$ 14 00
Bran, per ton	12 50
Corn meal	16 00
Oats and Corn, ground	14 00
Produce—	
Butter	$ 19@20
Eggs	26
Cheese	8½ 9
Hay	8.00
Vegetables—	
Apples	$ 1 50
Potatoes	28@ 35
Beans	1 05
Onions	30@ 35
Meats—	
Beef on foot	2 40@3 75
Hogs on foot	3 50@ 3 60
	8
Lard	5 00@ 6 00
Calves	2 50@ 3 75
Sheep	2 50@ 3 75
Lambs	
Poultry—	
Turkeys	$ 11
Chickens	9
Seeds—	
Flax	$ 1 18
Clover	6 00@ 6 20
Timothy	1 85@ 2 35
Wool	
Wool	$ 17@22½
Hides—	
Green—No 1, trimmed, per lb	$7¼@7½
Green, No 2, " "	6¼@6½
Cured, No. 1, " "	9 @9½
Cured, No. 2, " "	8 @8½
Calfskins—	
Green, No 1, trimmed, per lb	$ 12 12½
Green, No 2, " "	10 10½
Kips—	
Green, No 1, trimmed, per lb	$ 10½
Green, No 2, " "	8½
Sheepskins—Pelts at the rate of 50c to 60c.	

Milwaukee Markets.

MILWAUKEE Jan 18, 1899

Grain—	
Wheat No 1	$ 69
" No 2	68
" No 3	66
Oats	29¾
Corn	33½
Barley	52
Rye	56½
Meats—	
Live Hogs	$3 60@ 3 65
Live Beef	2 50@ 3 80
Vegetables—	
Beans	$ 1 00@1 08
Potatoes	25@31
Seeds—	
Timothy	$ 1 85@2 40
Clover	5 00@6 25
Produce	
Butter	13@20
Eggs	13@19
Cheese	9½@10
Tallow—	
1	3¾
2	2½

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS

New York Stocks.

Reported by Northrop & Co.

LIST OF STOCKS.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	CLOSING Jan 17	CLOSING Jan 14
Am. Sugar	127	128¾	127	127¾	127⅜
Am. Tobacco	146¼	149¾	146¾	148	147⅛
Atchison pfd	57	57⅛	56½	57	57⅛
C M & St. P	124¾	125¾	124½	125	125⅛
C & N. W	145	145	143½	144	145⅜
C B & Q	133	133¾	132⅝	132¾	133
C R I & Pacific	117⅛	118½	115½	117⅜	116¾
C. C. C.	46	46½	45¾	45¾	47⅞
Can. Southern	55½	55½	55	55⅝	55½
Chicago Gas	110	111½	109¾	111	111½
Ches. & Ohio	26⅝	26⅞	26½	26⅝	27¼
American Spirits	13½	13½	13	13	13⅝
Gen. Electric	99	99¼	99	99	100½
Jersey Central	.....	.....	.....	.....	102⅝
B. R. T.	92¼	93⅝	91	92½	94
L. & N.	66	66¾	65¾	65¾	66½
Mo. Pac	43⅝	44¼	43⅞	44⅞	46
Manhattan	106⅝	107⅝	107	107⅛	106
M. K. & T., pfd	37	38⅛	37	37½	37¾
N. Y. Cent	124⅝	125⅜	124	124⅝	125
Nat. Lead	38¾	38¼	38	38¾	37¼
Northern Pacific	78½	78¾	78½	78½	78¾
Omaha	95⅜	97⅛	95¼	97	97⅝
Pac. Mail	45⅜	45⅞	45⅞	45⅜	46⅛
Reading	22⅛	23⅛	22	22½	23⅜
Southern Ry	47½	49	47¾	47½	46⅛
Tenn. Coal & I	37⅜	39½	37	38⅝	36¾
Union Pacific	45½	46	45¼	45⅝	47
U. S. Leather pfd	72¼	72⅝	71¾	72	71⅛
Wabash	23	23	22⅝	22⅝	23⅝
C. G. W	15⅜	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜	15½
Western Union	94⅜	94⅝	94	94	94¾

Chicago Markets

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing. Jan 17	Closing. Jan 14
Wheat—					
May	70¼	70⅝	70¼	70⅜	71⅛
July	68¼	68⅝	68¼	68⅜	69⅛
Corn—					
May	36¼	36⅜	36⅛	36⅝	37
July	37¼	37¼	37	37⅛	37⅜
Oats—					
May	27⅜	27¾	27¼	27¾	27⅞
July	26⅛	26⅛	25⅞	26⅛	26½
Pork—					
Jan	9 85	9 85	9 80	9 80	9 85
May	10 10	10 10	10 02	10 05	10 02
Ribs—					
Jan	5 52	5 52	5 50	5 50	5 50
May	5 72	5 75	5 70	5 72	5 67
Lard—					
Jan	4 77	4 77	4 72	4 75	4 80
May	5 02	5 02	5 00	5 00	5 05

CHICAGO, Jan. 17.—Hogs—Receipts, 35,000; slow, 5@7½ lower; light, $3.40@3.65; mixed, $3.45@3.72½; heavy, $3.45@3.75.

Cattle—Receipts, 3,500; steady; beeves $4.00@5.80; stockers and feeders, $2.00@4.50; cows and heifers, $2.00@4.85; Texans, $3.40@4.75.

Sheep—Receipts, 13,000: steady to weaker; natives, $2.75@4.15; westerns, $2.90@4.10; lambs, $3.75@5.10.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 17.—Flour—Steady.

Wheat—Dull; No. 1 northern, 68½c; No. 2 northern, 67½@68c.

Oats—Lower; 27¾@29½c.

Rye—Lower; No. 1, 56½c.

Barley—Steady; No. 2 52@52½c; sample, 50@52c.

CHICAGO, Jan. 17.—Wheat—May, 70⅜c; July, 68⅝c.

Corn—Jan., 34⅝c; May, 36⅝c.

Oats—Jan., 26⅛c; May, 27⅜c.

Pork—Jan., $9.80; May, $10.05.

Lard—Jan., $5.50; May, $5.72½.

Rib—Jan., $4.75; May, $5.00.

CHICAGO, Jan. 17.—Butter—Easy; creameries, 14@18½c; dairies, 11@17c.

Eggs—Dull, ½@18c.

Dressed Poultry—Dull; turkeys, 9½@11c; chickens, 7@7¼c; ducks, 6@7c.

CHICAGO, Jan. 17.—Barley—42@51c.

Rye—56½c.

Flax—$1.18.

Timothy—$2.40.

Clover—$6.75.

MONEY MARKET.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—Money on call steady at 2½@3½ per cent., last loan 2½. Prime mercantile paper 3@3½ per cent. Sterling exchange firm with actual business in bankers' bills at 4.84¾@4.85 for demand and 4.82½@4.82¾ for sixty days; posted rates 4.82½@4.85½; commercial bills 4.81@4.81½. Silver certificates 59½@60½c; bar silver 59⅜c; Mexican dollars, 47⅜c.

Adams Express, 108½; American Express, 140; United States, 55; Wells Fargo, 127. U. S. coupon advanced; U. S. 3s, 107½; U. S. new 4s reg., 128½@129½; U. S. new coup., 112½; U. S. 4s, 112¾@113½; U. S. coup. 99½; U. S. 2ds, 111½@112½; U. S. 5s reg., 112½@113½; U. S. 5s coup., 115½.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 19.—Fresh-made creamery, choice to fancy, per lb, 18@18½; fair to good, 16@17c; inferior do, 14@15c; imitations, 15@16c; fresh dairy, good to choice selections do, 15@16c; lines do, 12@14c; roll, 11@12c; packing stock do, 10@10½c; grease, 4@6c. Market lower, together with other places; supply ample and trade quiet.

Cheese—Full-cream twins, per lb, new, 9½@10½c; brick, do, 9½@10c; limburger, do, 9½@10c; Swiss, 11@11½c.

Eggs—Fresh, per doz, candled, 18@19c; pickled and cold-storage, 15@17c. Market steadier.

DRESSED MEATS.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 19.—Dressed Hogs—Per 100 lbs, 2.75@4.25; roasting pigs 1.00@1.25 apiece.

Lambs and Mutton—Fair to choice mutton 5@7c for dressed; lambs per lb 6@7c; without pelt 8@9c. Poultry—Live chickens per lb 6¼@7c; turkeys 7@8c; ducks 6@7c. Dressed chickens per lb, spring 7½@8c; hens 7½c; turkeys, selected 10@10½; common to fair 7@9c; ducks 7@8c; geese 7@8c. Tame Pigeons—Per doz 70@75c; dead 50c. Veal—Market unchanged; 5@8½.

HIDES AND WOOL.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 19.—Wool—Unwashed; coarse, 16½@17½c; medium ¼@⅜ blood 17½@18½c; fine 14½@15½c. Washed—Coarse, 21½@22½c; medium, 23@24c; fine 19½@20½c. Cotted, chaffy, burry and bucks, ¼@½c off.

Hides—Cured, No. 1 per lb 9½@9¾c; No. 2 do, 8½@8¾c; No. 1 green trimmed 7¾@8; No. 2, do 6¾@7c; calfskins No. 1 G. S. best 12¼@12¾c; No. 2 do 10¼@10½c; pelts 18@22c per lb for estimated amount of wool on each pelt.

HAY AND STRAW.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 19.—Hay—Good to choice upland, 8.00@9.00 per ton on track; inferior to fair do, 3.50@7.50; No. 1 timothy do, 8.00@8.50; choice, 8.75@9.00; No. 2 do, 7.00@7.50; clover and mixed do, 6.00@7.00; Wisconsin marsh and prairie, 3.00@8.00.

Straw—Oats, per ton, on track 4.00@4.50; rye, do 5.00@5.50; wheat, do, 4.00@4.25.

SEEDS.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 19.—Seeds—Flax, easier; No. 1 N. W., 1.18; May, 1.17; timothy, higher; cash, 1.85@2.25 per 100 lbs; common to prime; choice to fancy, 2.30@2.50; March 2.40; clover, quiet; 5.00@6.25. Sale of bag lot flax at 1.14.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

There were in Wisconsin at the end of the year 348 state and private banks. Their loans and discounts amounted to $31,408,181. Resources $55,023,310; capital stock, $7,984,413, and deposits $42,721,165.

The January disbursements of interest and dividends in New York, Boston and Philadelphia are estimated at $102,000,000.

Statistician Dodge says the figures of William Crookes relating to the wheat production of the world are incorrect—10 per cent. too low—while the annual requirements are 153,000,000 bush less than the Washington department figures.

Northwest flour production is in excess of a year ago and the production continues actively. The demand for export has kept up exceedingly well and nearly 40 per cent., on some occasions, has gone abroad.

1898 pig iron reached 11,605,0000 tons, the largest ever attained, exceeding production of England by 2,500,000 tons.

Prices shown for the year 1898 in the table of comparisons have been unusually steady, varying not 5 per cent. for pig from the lowest to the highest, and for finished products not 6 per cent. Textile industries have been retarded by high prices of wool and abnormally low prices of cotton, both deterring purchases.

The gold reserve now over $265,000,000 is expected to soon pass the quarter of a billion mark.

Of the 107 textile mills erected the latter part of 1898, says the Wool and Cotton Reporter, seventy-eight have been or are to be devoted to the manufacture of cotton, eleven to woolen, fourteen to knit goods, hosiery, etc., and four to miscellaneous purposes, such as silk manufacturing, carpet manufacturing, etc. During the year 262 enterprise have passed under the Reporter's review, an increase of 107 over the 155 recorded during 1897. From this it would appear that textile mill construction in the United States is once more fairly started on the up grade. Of the mills mentioned, fourteen are located in northern states, eighty-nine in southern states, and the rest in western.

Williams & Breese

Pre-Inventory Sales

Our Annual Stock-taking is now in progress and we find a heavy stock of Winter Goods which must be closed out for the greatest stock of Spring Goods ever shown in Racine. **Room** *is what we want.* **Room** *we must have. We have made prices that will move the following lines:*
Men's, Women's and Children's

Underwear and Hosiery

Blankets and Comforts,
Wool Dress Goods
and Flannels.

Look at this: *One lot of Men's and Women's Flannelette* **Night Robes** *that should have been here November 1st, but was lost in transit—must be sacrificed—prices regardless of cost.*

Williams & Breese

ZERO COUGH CURE!

ZERO PINE COUGH CURE

Is famous for its cure of bad colds, coughs, prevents pneumonia, a cure for croup, affords prompt relief in case of whooping cough, a safe remedy, 25c per bottle.

ZERO OIL

A general family liniment, cures rheumatism, sprains, swellings, cuts, bruises, burns and frost-bites, 25c per bottle.

ZERO CREAM

For chapped hands and face, one application produces a cure, a beautifier to the skin, pleasant after shaving, 25c per bottle.

For Lame Back and Lumbago apply

ZERO PLASTER.

Your money is refunded by following agents:

The ROBINSON DRUG CO., Racine.
S. G. SMITH, Franksville.
C. ANDERSON, North Cape.
SECOR & PEDERSON, Rochester.
L. NOLL, Waterford.

The Racine Journal. PART TWO.

VOLUME XLVI. RACINE, WISCONSIN, THURSDAY, JANUARY 19, 1899.---TWELVE PAGES. NO. 31

RACINE WATER CO. SPRING SURPRISE

Communication Presented Offering to Show What They Can Do

IN THE WAY OF PRESSURE

Trial of Water Works at Any Time the Committee May Name.

THE PROPOSITION IN FULL

Committee Hold a Secret Session and Decide Not to Accept Without the Sanction of the Council—Do Not Care to Take the Risk of the Pipes Breaking—Testimony of Harry Laing About the Long Talked of Pressure—What Will the City Council Do About the Proposed Test.

From Daily of Jan. 12, 1899.

The Racine Water company, by Chas. E. Eddy, treasurer of the company, rather sprung a surprise upon Mayor Graham, City Attorney Heck, members of the fire and water committee, Fire Marshal Abesser, Assistant James Cape and others who attended the adjourned meeting at the mayor's office last night. It was a communication in which the Racine Water company desired to demonstrate that it could furnish ample water pressure in face of the fact that Fire Marshal Abesser had reported to the council that the company could not or would not furnish pressure when wanted, having failed to do so at the Belle City Iron company fire of recent date.

The meeting was an adjourned session to further consider the communication of the fire marshal and the usual interest was manifest, as there was a large attendance, embracing Mayor Graham, fire and water committee and other city officials, besides the fire marshal and assistants, the Racine Water Company officials and attorneys and a number of business men and manufacturers.

Ald. Hoyle, chairman of the fire and water committee, called the meeting to order and City Attorney Max Heck briefly stated the objects of the gathering; that when the meeting adjourned last week it was with the understanding that Harry Laing, who was alleged to know something about the reason why required pressure was not given at the Belle City Malleable Iron company fire, would be present to testify.

NOT IN CONDITION.

Attorney Thomas Kearney said that Harry Laing was in such condition that he could hardly make himself heard above a whisper, he was so hoarse, but he would submit a statement from Mr. Laing and that later in the evening Mr. Eddy, treasurer of the Water company, would make a statement. The sworn statement of Harry Laing was in substance that he was an employe of the Racine Water company and was so employed on the 22d day of November; that at 11 o'clock a. m. of that day his attention was attracted to the fact that a fire existed in the city, through the passing of the chemical fire engine down Main street and that he immediately took a street car and went to the fire at the Belle City Malleable Iron company. He remained in the vicinity until the fire was under control; that Assistant Fire Marshal Cape was in charge of the fire until Fire Marshal Abesser arrived; that he asked Assistant Cape whether he wanted the Water company to give direct pressure; that Mr. Cape made no reply as he understood; that fifteen minutes after he met Jonas Hoyle, who informed him that he was going to call for direct pressure and was going to the telephone for that purpose; that he informed Mr. Hoyle that he would go and call for the pressure; that he could not send the request by the Belle City Malleable Iron company for the reason that the phone had been taken out by the telephone company; that he went to the telephone of the Chicago Rubber Clothing company and attempted to telephone the pumping station; that there was much noise and confusion at this place; that the representatives of the newspapers were present attempting to talk and that parties in Milwaukee, interested in the fire, were endeavoring to talk and learn the extent of the fire; that at one time he found himself talking with Mr. Boyd of Milwaukee; that he supposed that he had given the order for direct pressure; that he acted in good faith and that he endeavored to keep his promise to Mr. Hoyle; and that until the matter of pressure had become publicly discussed he supposed that his message had reached his father, who was at the pumping station; that he believes no message reached the station for direct pressure on that day or that anyone in connection with the city desired direct pressure; that the only explanation he can suggest for such failure grows out of the fact that there was much noise and disturbance at the office from which he attempted to deliver the telephone message, and that some person other than the erepresentative of the Racine Water company answered him from some telephone other than the telephone at the pumping station.

COLONEL LAING

was called and testified that he was at the office when the fire occurred and went to the water station as was customary when a fire broke out, his sons generally going to the fires. He remained there until the fire was out and talked to his son Harry about the fire, but received no order for direct pressure. Mr. Laing was not positive about time. He had never refused direct pressure when called for.

There was considerable talk in regard to how long it was before direct pressure was wanted, but it was immaterial.

Mr. Smith, superintendent of the Belle City Malleable Iron company, testified in regard to the frozen hydrants, as did Peter Fleiger, but it did not amount to much. Mr. Smith took occasion to roast the committee on account of the terrible condition of the roads in that vicinity and said he he would not have wondered if the department had not got there in 40 minutes.

MR. EDDY'S STATEMENT.

Charles E. Eddy, treasurer of the Racine Water company, after thanking the mayor and committee for examining into the matter, read the following communication:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Committee:—In answer to that portion of the charge made as against the Racine Water company and referred to you for consideration which is in effect that the undersigned cannot give direct water pressure when called upon so to do, it begs leave to submit for your thoughtful consideration the following:

1.—This company has never neglected or refused to give direct pressure when called upon so to do by message or communication delivered at its power plant in this city.

2.—This company has always been ready and willing, and is ready and willing, to furnish direct water pressures to the city of Racine whenever it is called upon to furnish such pressures for the purposes set forth in its franchise, and will furnish direct pressures of as great efficiency as it is possible to furnish under the circumstances and conditions existing at the times when the requests are made.

Furthermore, as evidence of the good faith in which the representatives of the Racine Water company appear before your honorable committee, and as a pledge thereof, the undersigned now hereby offers to your honorable committee an opportunity of determining whether or not the Racine Water company is able to furnish direct pressures to the city of Racine when called upon so to do, and to that end it suggests to your committee that a time be fixed upon at a private conference to be held at the close of this meeting between your committee and the representatives of this company, when the fire department of the city of Racine may be called to some point of reasonable and medium elevation in said city, and that the Racine Water company be then called upon to furnish direct and reasonable fire pressures, and that observations be made as to the character of the pressures furnished, and that the results obtained be included in your report to the honorable common council of the city of Racine.

Dated Racine, Wis., Jan. 11, 1899.

The Racine Water Co.,
By Chas. E. Eddy, Treasurer.

City Attorney Max Heck wanted to know if the Water company would stipulate that it should not interfere with a test in six months from now.

Attorney Kearney said that he desired to state that it would not in any way, shape or manner interfere with the rights of the city.

Mr. Heck said that this committee had no right to act in the matter and that it would be necessary to refer it to the council.

Mr. Kearney said that Mr. Eddy was here and that he was anxious to have the trial before he left and he said that finished the showing of the Water company.

COMMITTEE RETIRED.

The mayor and committee retired to consider the communication and when they returned Mr. Heck stated that it had been decided that the committee had no right to accept the proposition and that it must go before the council. If the Water company desired to make the trial on its own account the committee would be glad to witness it. Another reason was that if the committee agreed to the proposition and there was a break down in the pipes they would be blamed and that it was decided not to accept without the sanction of the council. There was some talk about there being no feeling against the Water company by the city and the Water company desired to say that there was no feeling on their part, that the differences were of simply a business nature.

So the proposition of the Water company and the findings of the committee will be reported to the council at its next meeting.

Mr. Kearney and Mr. Eddy stated that they simply made the proposition to demonstrate that the company was able to give ample pressure, but of course they could not have the trial without the sanction of the committee or council.

What action the council will take remains to be seen.

The newspaper reporters left the room and the committee held a private confab for a time.

During the course of the discussion Fire Marshal Dan Abesser said that every word in his communication to the council was true. Even if the Racine Water company gave the 125 pounds pressure through six lines of hose that would not be sufficient to cope with a big fire and he said should the Hotel Racine, the Racine Wagon & Carriage Company buildings and other structures catch fire; the pressure would not be sufficient at 125 pounds to successfully cope with it.

FORTY VOTES ON FIRST BALLOT

Such is Estimate Long Jones Gives Out of Quarles Strength.

MILWAUKEE LOYAL TO QUARLES

No Truth of a Reported Split in the Delegation — Legislators Are Playing Senatorial Candidates — Ex-Gov. Upham Favors J. V. Quarles.

From Daily of Jan. 12, 1899.

MADISON, Jan. 12.—The Republicans of the Wisconsin legislature will take their first ballot for the nomination of a candidate for the United States senate a week from tonight.

Senator J. J. McGillivray will call the caucus to order, but because of his close affiliation with Mr. Babcock it is not probable that he will be made the permanent chairman of the caucus.

The decision of the committee not to hold the caucus until Wednesday night will probably result in an adjournment of the legislature until Tuesday morning. There had been some talk of adjourning until Monday night. Quite a number of the legislators will not return to their homes when adjournment is taken today. Some of them have given up their passes and find that it is not so convenient as of yore to journey several hundred miles because of a dread of spending Sunday in Madison.

There was a lull in the senatorial contest yesterday on account of the organization of the legislature, but last night the flag of truce was relegated to the rear and hostilities were resumed. None of the candidates is willing to make any statement of the probable vote on the first ballot, though "Long" Jones last night declared that Mr. Quarles would not have less than 40 votes on the first ballot. Considerable hard work has been put in today, but the surface indications show no material results. Some of the legislators have been switching, here and there, and not a few have given encouragement to at least four of the candidates.

There was a report current that the Milwaukee delegation was split in twain and that Mr. Quarles would not receive more than six or seven from Milwaukee county. This report is created by the friends of all the candidates with the exception of Judge Webb. Mr. Webb's supporters say they know nothing about it. At the Quarles' headquarters the report was promptly and peremptorily denied. The Quarles Men say they have made substantial gains since coming to Madison and that today has been no exception to the rule. As has been stated before, Mr. Quarles will not get the solid Milwaukee vote on the first balot. There is no question that at least two of the Milwaukee legislators will vote for either Mr. Stephenson or Mr. Babcock from the start.

The Webb men say that they do not expect more than twelve votes on the first ballot, but they feel that this number will be enough to hold the balance of power.

Quite a number of minds will be made up between now and Monday. Some of the doubtful legislators say they desire to consult their constituents before coming to a decision and that tey will be able to make clear their position when they return to Madison.

Former Gov. W. H. Upham is in the city. He favors the candidacy of Mr. Quarles and seems to think the Milwaukee man is going to win. Gov. Upham said he thought the state owed him another term as governor, but when asked the pointed question as to whether he would be a candidate for governor two years hence he said it was a little too early to discuss the governorship.

"Just now," he said, "I'm not a candidate for anything on this earth. If some bouy has a celestial crown to offer I might consider it."

Wisconsin Patents.

The following list of patents granted last week to Wisconsin inventors is reported expressly for this paper by H. G. Underwood, patent attorney, 107 Wisconsin street, Milwaukee: A. Anderson, Menominee, assgr., cleaner for spading harrows; J. Branson, Appleton, assgr., wire and slat fabric making machine; J. B. Brennan, Elba, potato harvester; H. P. Carver, Racine, core heating sad-iron; F. Hamachek, Kewaunee, crushing or grinding mill; J. E. Kleiner, Watertown, and L. Parkinson, Fox Lake, store furniture; M. T. Koch, New Lisbon, end gate fastener; E. Roenius, Grand Rapids, soap hanger; N. O. Starks, Madison, assgr., wheeled plow and cultivator, (2 patents); J. Tvoit, Stoddard, and O. Overson, La Crosse, tool handles; H. E. Willer, Milwaukee, hanger for storm sash.

Washington Star: "You didn't fasten your essay with blue ribbon as you usually do," said the editor of the magazine.

"No," answered the contributor. "My sense of harmony wouldn't permit it. This is an article on the management of the war. I tied it with red tape."

WISCONSIN SOLONS PROCEEDING TO BUSINESS.

Senator Reynolds Placed on Two Committees, That of Legislative Expenses and Agriculture.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 12.—Both houses met at noon yesterday and effected organization by the election of the officers named at the caucuses Tuesday night. The entire day was taken up in perfecting organizations, after which adjournment was taken until 10 o'clock this morning, when Gov. Scofield's message was read by the chief clerk.

Chief Clerk W. A. Nowell called the assembly to order at noon. There were many spectators in the lobbies and galleries, quite a number of former legislators being present.

Roll call showed ninety-nine members present, the only absentee being B. A. Buffington, who went to Eau Claire last night and will return to Madison Friday.

George H. Ray of La Crosse was elected speaker, receiving the entire 80 Republican votes.

On taking the gavel Mr. Ray made a short speech, in which he hoped that the session would be expeditious as would be consistent with good works.

The officers as nominated by Tuesday night's caucus were then sworn in.

Lieut.-Gov. Stone dropped the gavel in the senate at noon and after making a short speech the nominees of the caucus were sworn in. The senate committees were then named and Senator Reynolds was made chairman of the committee on legislature expenses and is also on the agricultural committee.

CALLED GEN. MILES NAMES.

Commissary General Eagan Loses His Temper and Use Rough Language Towards Miles.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The most vigorous and sensational testimony was given before the war investigation commission today by Commissary General Eagan who, appearing unexpectedly to meet the allegations against the beef issues in war, vigorously arraigned Gen. Miles, of the commanding army. He read testimony from a large written statement. He denied numerous statements of Miles, and charged that the latter's testimony constituted severe reflections on the commanding generals of the expeditions and referred to him as "this same Commanding General Nelson A. Miles," and said whoever called or had been furnished "embalmed" beef was a liar. In the course of his testimony Eagan called Miles "a liar" who lied in his throat, lied in his heart, lied in every part of his body, who perpetrated a gross scandal, who should be drummed out of the service, and imprisoned and who should be avoided by every honest man and barred by every club. He characterized his interviews as "filth."

WISCONSIN NEWS.

Madison is entertaining a Russian countess. She is Countess Nazimaw, but her present name is Baker, she having married Former State Senator O. E. Baker of Marion, Ind. Chief of Police Baker of Madison received a letter from a newspaper in Marion asking whether such a woman lived in Madison. Mrs. Baker or Countess Nazimaw is boarding with a family at Madison, while her husband is in Indianapolis. Mrs. Baker says she is a daughter of a Russian count, who came to the United States some years ago to look after his property interests and while traveling with her father she met Senator Baker and married him. Senator Baker, she says, has some children living, and he was divorced from a former wife, who still lives at Marion, Ind. Senator Baker is in the tobacco business.

Mrs. H. K. Stratton, the landlady of the Viola house at Viola, twelve miles east of Viroqua, committed suicide yesterday afternoon by shooting herself three times with a thirty-two caliber revolver. No reason is known for the act.

Mrs. David Acheson of the town of Magnolia worried so much over the death of her daughter Bertha, aged 13, who was accidentally burned to death recently, that she died yesterday morning. She leaves a husband, four sons and a daughter.

Pensions granted to Wisconsin people: Original—Henry C. Eaton, Fond du Lac, $6; Herbert S. Wood, Oshkosh, $8; Jas. Henry Cushing, National home, Milwaukee, $8; William H. Sherman, National home, Milwaukee, $6. Additional—Jas. Smith, National Milwaukee home, Milwaukee, $8 to $12. Restoration and additional—Stephen S. Whitney, dead, Waupaca, $8 to $12. Restoration and increase—Patrick Ring, dead, Erin, $8 to $12. Original Widows, etc.—C. Minerva, W. Whitney, Waupaca, $8; Louis E. Reichert, Prescott, $8; Helen Shafer, Brookfield Junction, $8.

A Good Move.

A great many people in town are very anxious to see the mixed chorus that took part in the Milwaukee Eisteddfod being kept up as an organization and meet once a week for practice. Other cities much smaller than Racine can keep such a crowd together, why not here? The singers will meet next Monday evening at Elkins' hall, 7:30 p. m. Let every member turn out, and express his opinion, and also those outside of the chorus that take an interest in the matter. All come.

REV. A. C. GRIER AFTER THE COUNCIL

Commences Mandamus Proceedings in the Case of Frank Huck.

FOR SELLING LIQUOR TO A MINOR

Summoned to Revoke the License or Appear Before Judge Fish on Jan. 24 and Show Cause—Review of the Writ—Served This Afternoon.

From Daily of Jan. 12, 1899.

Rev. A. C. Grier of the Universalist church has commenced mandamus proceedings against Mayor Frederick Graham and the members of the city council of Racine in the case of Frank Huck, a Sixteenth street saloon keeper, charged with selling liquor to Frank Jacobson, a boy 16 years of age. The writ of mandamus was commenced yesterday and this morning the order directing the issuing of the writ was signed by Judge Fish of the circuit court. The title of the case is the state of Wisconsin, circuit court, Racine county—State of Wisconsin on relation of A. C. Grier, plaintiff and petitioner, viz: Frederick Graham, mayor, Jonas Hoyle, John Lorzelius, M. S. Field, David Lawton, Michael Zirbes, William Tate, Charles Brearley, Charles D. Finch, John Petersen, Edward Rapp, Emil Guenther, W. Johnson, Peter Tiedemann and William Leimbach, composing the common council of the city of Racine, Wis., defendants. The state of Wisconsin to Frederick Graham, mayor, and to each of you members of the common council,

Whereas, The state of Wisconsin upon the relation of A. C. Grier has filed its petition for writ of mandamus.

The writ represents that Rev. A. C. Grier has been for several years last past and now is a resident of Racine; that the said city of Racine is a municipal corporation and that mayor Graham was elected and duly qualified and entered upon the discharge of his duties and has been mayor for more than a year past. That the council consists of fourteen aldermen and that they have been qualified and have served since April, 1898. It then cites that license was granted to Frank Huck, 1312 Sixteenth street. The writ then goes on to review the complaint made by Chief of Police Johnson to the council in regard to Huck selling liquor to Frank Jacobson, a minor. The testimony taken at the council meeting is given and the writ says, is undisputed. That the facts were admitted by Frank Huck and that the council of Racine has wilfully, capriciously and unreasonably abused their power and authority in refusing to revoke the license. The writ winds up as follows: Now, therefore, I, being willing that speedy justice should be done in this his belief, do hereby command and enjoin the mayor and common council immediately of the receipt of this writ that you proceed to find that the said Frank Huck sold intoxicating liquor to one Frank Jacobson, a minor, without written order of his parents or guardian, and that said Frank Huck sold liquor on Sunday, the 13th of November, 1898, and that you proceed to revoke the liquor license of Frank Huck as provided by statute or that you show cause to the contrary before this court at the court house in the city of Racine, at 10 o'clock a. m. on the 24th day of January, 1899.

The writ with the order of the court was served on the mayor and aldermen this afternoon and they now have their choice of revoking the license of Frank Huck or appearing before Judge Fish on the 24th of January and showing cause why they have not done it.

OFFICERS ELECTED.

The following officers were elected at the annual meeting of the German Maennerverein:

President—Dr. Emil Kark.
First Vice President—George Zirbes.
Second Vice President—L. Tharinger.
Cor. Sec.—H. Bonn.
Fin. Sec.—Louis Klinkert.
Librarian—Charles Miller.
Marshal—H. Lasetzki.
Flagbearers—H. Lehmann, William Krause.
Trustee Three Years—Jno. Halberstadt.
Leader Singing Clug—H. Schulte.

Horse Was Killed.

A few days ago Humane Agent A. P. Dutton notified a Main street man that he must kill an old horse that was past its usefulness. The merchant hired another man to kill the beast. It was taken out and the man reported that it had been dispatched. But instead of killing it he sold the animal and then it changed hands twice after that. Mr. Dutton heard of the trick and located the horse several miles north of the city. Last evening, with Officer Schumacher, he went out and the horse was killed.

New York Journal: First Lawyer—I hear your client has confessed.

Second Lawyer—Yes; but it wasn't my fault. I did my best to convince him that he was innocent.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: If it be true, as claimed in musical circles, that we stole "Yankee Doodle" from the Spaniards we have certainly made the amende honorable by giving them "Hail Columbia."

STUCK FAST IN THE ICE.

Three Big Steamers Caught in the Slush Ice at Manitowoc.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 12.—A special from Manitowoc says: Three big steamers are stuck in the slush ice at the harbor entrance here, and are unable to move. They are the big F. & P. M. No. 5, the carferry Ann Arbor, and the F. & P. M. No. 4. The ice extends almost to the bottom and no relief is looked for until there is a shifting of the wind.

ROYAL LEAGUE LADIES NIGHT

Officers Installed, Cake Walk and an Address and Dance.

AN IMMENSE CROWD PRESENT

Phenominal Advancement of the League the Past Year—John Driver Failed to Walk—Those Who Took Part and Won the Prizes.

From Daily of Jan. 12, 1899.

When Beta Council, No. 2, Royal league, undertake anything it proves successful. The announcement that they would give a ladies' night last evening at the new hall on Sixth street, with a cake walk thrown in, had the desired effect. The hall was packed to the doors with members and their ladies and strangers. Besides the reception, cake walk and dance, there was an installation of the recently elected officers. Another thing that caused the immense crowd to assemble was the announcement that John Driver would walk with a strawberry blonde and that the band would play on. Prizes were handsome and costly cakes and a booby prize.

Archon W. E. Smith presided over the meeting and George Castile installed the following recently elected officers:

Archon—Will E. Smith.
Vice Archon—Geo. Stebbins.
Past Archon—Robert Orme.
Orator—Fred Maxted.
Scribe—James Fitton.
Collector—B. J. Buckingham.
Treasurer—Joseph Weiß.
Prelate—Aug. C. Miller.
Guide—Chas. O. Taylor.
Warder—I. P. Jepson.
Sentry—H. E. Van Vliet.
Trustees—Geo. Caystile, R. B. Sigafoos, Andrew Hanson.

Representatives to Advisory Council—E. Hinderman; alternate, Geo. Caystile.

Supreme Orator Raymner of Chicago, was present at the installation and made an address. It was on the good of the order and the work done the past year. He said among other things that every obstacle encountered was overcome, and we close our work with the phenomenal record of receiving more applications than were ever taken in any year in our history. The death rate is lower than last year. All demands upon our W. & O. B. fund have been promptly paid. The councils are alive. Harmony pervades our ranks, and we look into the future with sure and certain confidence in complete and final success.

The Royal league has stood the test, and now stands before the fraternal world as a tried and trusted order. Many questions yet remain to be determined, but no one doubts that the intelligence, courage and zeal which animates and directs the movements of the supreme, advisory and subordinate councils will conquer every foe and place our loved order in the front rank of fraternal societies.

In 1899 we wil set the mark at 5,000 applications, and we will get them. Let every loyal leaguer sing with us our songs of rejoicing, and enter into the fields already ripe for the harvest, and we shall see our banners full high advanced. Thirty-two hundred applications in 1898, and 5,000 in 1899! Who will lead the advance, and who will be number with the laggards?

He touched upon the low death rate. It was lower than any other order or lower than old line insurance companies.

The cake walk came on, but John Driver did not walk much, giving as an excuse that the strawberry blonde had appeared, but went away and left him.

There were four couples took part and the prize went to Miss Julia and Andrew Smith, Miss Frankie Rogan and James Griffith and Mrs. J. Hyde and Mr. M. Mills.

Then came the dance to the delightful strains of Schulte's orchestra. The affair was a grand success and the Royal leaguers are happy.

Was Given Notice.

Ex-Mayor Secor stated to a Journal representative this morning that he had notified the city officials that unless they stopped collecting assessments for the paving of Main street gutter, on the west side of the street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, he would commence action against them. He still adheres to the claim that the assessments are illegal, because the work was awarded without bids being received by the council as the law provides.

$2,000 WORTH OF DIAMONDS STOLEN

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Miller Lose Many Valuable Gems.

NO CLUE TO THE ROBBERS

Time of Burglary Not Known—Diamonds Were All in Their Proper Places Last Night—Robbers Leave No Traces Behind Them.

From Daily of Jan. 12, 1899.

A big diamond robbery was committed at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Miller, no. 1100 Main street, sometime today, the gems belonging to Mr. and Mrs. Frank J. Miller, who occupy rooms in the house. Just when the robbery was committed and how the thieves got in the house is not clear, in fact there is not the slightest clue, nor is there suspicion attached to anyone.

Last night the diamonds were in their proper place and it was not noticed that they were gone this morning, but just before dinner Mrs. Miller desired to wear some of the gems and discovered that they were gone. She immediately notified her husband and the police were notified, officers Bassinger and Schumacher being put on the case. The officers could find no manner in which thieves got in the place unless it was to sneak through the kitchen while the servant girl was in the dining room and it must have been executed very quick, as the room of Mr. and Mrs. Miller is quite a distance from the rear of the house. Two men who were doing some work about the house were called to the police office and closely questioned and are still in the sweat box as the Journal goes to press.

Among the diamonds taken was one diamond ring 2¾ karat; one diamond ring 2¼ karat; one diamond ring 1¾ karat; one diamond ring 1⅛ karat; one sapphire ring with diamonds; one marque ring, diamonds, sapphire and ruby; one ring with three diamonds and ruby with diamonds on the outside; one diamond stick pin with three diamonds; one diamond stick pin with one diamond; two rings with settings; one large diamond stud and many others of more or less value. The estimated value of the property is from $1,500 to $2,000.

SWEEPING ANTI-PASS BILL PRESENTED.

Unexpectedly Introduced at Madison This Morning--It Was Read and Referred to Railroad Committee.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 12.—(Special to the Journal:)—The first bill introduced at this session of the legislature is the anti-pass bill. Its provisions are very sweeping and it is believed by its authors is a prohibition which will prohibit. It was introduced in the senate soon after the opening of the session this morning, by Senator Barney A. Eaton of Cudahy. No one expected it so early and it was sprung as a surprise. Its purpose is covered in its title. "To prohibit the issue of passes, franks and privileges for free transportation of persons and property, free transportation of messages by telegraph or telephone and free accommodation of persons on palace or sleeping cars." It provides a fine of $500 or six months' imprisonment or both, for persons accepting such privileges and forfeiture of $1,000 for companies or their agents giving them. It prohibits giving these privileges to members of legislature, state officers and all persons receiving compensation from state, all judges and justices, county and municipal officers, all police officers, members of boards of supervisors. The bill was read in full and referred to the railroad committee. Gov. Scofield's message was received in both houses soon after the opening of the session and read by Chief Clerks Houser and Newell.

Both houses adjourned to Tuesday at 11 a. m., to give Speaker Ray opportunity to make up his committees.

OBITUARY.

Myers.

From Daily of Jan. 12, 1899.

The following obituary notice, clipped from a California paper, bears the sad news of the death of Foster D. Myers, son of Mrs. O. A. Stafford, who now resides in Santa Barbara, Cal. Mrs. Stafford is a sister of H. Raymond of this city.

Myers—At Grass Valley, Nevada county, California, Jan. 5, 1899. Foster D. Myers, aged 31 years. He was stricken with pneumonia and was sick but three days. He was the second son of Mrs. O. A. Stafford of this city—a genial, warm-hearted man gone to his rest.

Boss.

John Boss, an old resident of Ives Grove, died today.

Subscribe for the Journal.

LAWMAKERS CONVENE

"Burnett" Tells of the Legislature and the Senatorship.

AT CANDIDATES' HEADQUARTERS.

Cigars and Persuasions for All—Governor Scofield's "Populistic" Message—A Classmate of Roosevelt of Whom Much Is Expected—Jerry Rusk's Son and Other Notables "Has Been" in the Corridors.

Madison, Wis., Jan. 10.—The senatorial fight is waxing very warm. Strolling up into the Park hotel the other day, an open door led into the Babcock headquarters. That enterprising candidate early captured a desirable suite of rooms and put to work a force of lieutenants, quite outdoing the others in point of numbers and activity. Senator McGillivray was in charge of things, and courteously called attention to a box of cigars on the table. They were choice cigars—not "Brakemen's Pride" or the "Torch of Freedom," but long, aristocratic, all-wool cigars, only twenty-five in a box.

Senator Mills of Superior, another Babcock lieutenant, sat on a chair transmuting one of these captivating objects into wreaths of blue smoke, while Henry Casson's boy, another Babcock lieutenant, whiled away the time in less harmful pursuits.

From the reception room stretched a row of two or three smaller rooms, in the most distant of which could be seen the candidate in close conversation with a member of the legislature.

The other candidates have their headquarters in the same hotel, though none so complete in equipment as Mr. Babcock's.

In a few days it will all be over—some one will be selected to succeed John Lendrum Mitchell of Milwaukee and as an associate of John C. Spooner. A great honor, surely, for in the fifty years of statehood but eleven men have enjoyed senatorial honors. Here is the list:

Isaac P. Walker, 1848-1855; Henry P. Dodge, 1848-1857; Charles Durkee, 1855-1861; James R. Doolittle, 1857-1869; Timothy Howe, 1861—for three terms; Matthew H. Carpenter, 1869-1875, 1879-1881; Angus Cameron, 1875-1881; Philetus Sawyer, 1881-1893; John C. Spooner, 1885-1891, 1897—; W. F. Vilas, 1891-1897; John L. Mitchell, 1892-1899.

Opening of the Legislature.

Tomorrow is the day the legislature opens, a three-months' whirl usually, at which the laws of a great state are enacted and the cost of which pow-wow is in the neighborhood of $3,000 a day. The governor's message will attract attention; but not as much as it will deserve, for the senatorial flurry coming close on its heels will hide all else.

Governor Scofield is deliciously frank, as everybody knows. I dropped in on him the other day and he had a frightful cold—could hardly speak. He had just been wrestling with the message for a number of hours and was feeling played out.

"Why don't you revive the good old custom and read your message to the legislature?" I suggested.

"What a scene of dignity! How impressive a picture of the machinery of popular government!"

"What do we have clerks for? If I should read the message it would look like a bit of affectation, now that the practice is out. It is a long one—I'm sorry. But it seems to be the fashion. Besides," he added, turning to get his hat, "it's my first literary attempt on Populistic lines!"

As he said this he smiled. It makes the governor weary to have the platform called "Mr. LaFollette's."

The senate numbers thirty three men and as usual, as individuals, they tower way above the assemblymen in point of ability. The senate is certainly a very able body of men. One can name offhand a dozen, any one of whom would be an influential figure wherever dropped—men like "Long" Jones of Waukesha, Stout, the Menomonie philanthropist; Bennett, the Sheboygan man who conducts the biggest chair factory in the world; Levi Without, the LaCrosse lumber millionaire; Whitehead, the Jonesville attorney and X. M. C. A. worker; Baxter of Lancaster, Roche of Milwaukee, Munson, the Viroqua editor; McGillivray of Black River Falls, one of the few who enjoys a third election in secession, and some of the new men—as a rule, attorneys of note.

Brains in the Assembly.

In the assembly are just 100 members, of whom but nineteen are Democrats, showing the tremendous Republican supremacy in this state. Of the thirty-three senators, but two are Democrats. The Republicans will have hard work to redeem their platform pledges by means of well-directed efficient legislation, owing to the lack of trained, disinterested leaders in the assembly. The defeat of Buckstaff of Oshkosh and Flett of Merrill now appears in the light of genuine calamities. However, there are some able men among those with experience, and they may be able to handle the assembly in the path of constructive legislation. Albert R. Hall and his youthful friend from Oconto, who sits near Hall, may be counted upon to do as near the right as they know how. Buffington of Eau Claire, the wealthy banker, is back from a foreign trip and his independence is the sort that is not afraid to stand alone.

Classmate of Roosevelt.

Francis Keene of Milwaukee is the "scholar in politics," a Harvard man, classmate of "Teddy" Roosevelt. Keene is a genial young man of polish and literary tastes, who came into a handsome fortune by marriage, in addition to what his own family had. Thus he occupies a position of leisure which he devotes to public affairs. Municipal reform is one of his hobbies, but he is no silly, kidglove, but a hearty, practical fellow, and always a gentleman. The last time Roosevelt was in Milwaukee he stopped at Keene's beautiful home, and after a long evening's chat over old college days and their ambitions, Keene said:

"Roosevelt, I often wish I could do the things you can."

"And the (present) governor of New York said in his enthusiastic way:

"And do you know, Frank, I have often said I wished I could do the things that fellow Keene can!"

That's a curious phase of man's unrest—the itch to do something we can't do. No matter how successful a man may be, the only thing that he conceives supreme bliss would be to do some fool thing he has no use for.

Ready to Defend Varsity.

But we were speaking of the men of mark in the assembly. There is Louis Lange, the Fond du Lac editor; and T. I. McGrath, the witty and forceful Irishman from Green Bay; and Morgan of Spring Green, the regent, who may have to speak up for the university if any agitator draws out a big machete. George H. Ray will likely be speaker—a straight, forward, upright gentleman. He is a La Crosse bank president. Wheeler of Janesville is a fellow of brains, whose future is in his own hands. G. E. Vandercook is a boy editor from up north, who has been assistant secretary of state, a witty, affectionate, loyal sort of fellow, at present running one end of Babcock's boom for the United States senate. Editor Fogo of Richland Center is another experienced man in public affairs, a man of a good deal of shrewdness. John M. True of Baraboo is at the head of the State Agricultural society, and would be a lively candidate for speaker (for which he is excellently fitted) if he had not been so intimately associated with the defeated faction of Republicanism. Of course this is even more true of Mr. Hall. Philo A. Orton of Darlington is well known; as is Jerry Rusk's son, Lycurgus J., of Chippewa Falls.

I have made no mention of a lot of other men who come with local reputations on the county board, etc.

And I make but passing mention for obvious reasons of four estimable gentlemen from Milwaukee—Grootemaat, Thiesenhaussen, Soltwedel and Woycichowski.

Assured Places at the Trough.

A round of the Capitol reveals the departments getting down to business. The clerks who are reappointed are hysterical with joy, for they know they are on the pay roll for two years more, and probably four. About the corridors we see the disappointed ones, who are still feeding their souls on hope though some have given up the fight and gone home.

A reminder of the "Passing Show" is here and there a retiring state officer, or other high official—now fast on the road to the land of "Has Been." He has a friend by the button hole and notwithstanding the confusion about them is threshing out old straw—talking ancient history—telling him some appointments he made or didn't make two, four years ago, perhaps.

The friend listens sympathetically, but is evidently restless. He wants to get away. The old state officer talks on; he is anxious to be set right in the eyes of posterity; but the other party is more interested in the plums that have not yet fallen. The glowing, juicy, real present possesses him. He finally tears himself off and is soon closeted with the man of today.

His Sun Has Set.

The man of yesterday looks uncertainly down the corridor. He is alone and the throng passes him, heeding him not; yet when he took office a few, brief years ago one had to press back the crowd and conciliate messengers to even get a look at him.

But that was yesterday.

Today he stands alone, unknown, undecided. He is trying to make up his mind whether to go to Cheney's for a lunch or to go up and rest in the Historical library.

Such is politics.

Some Good Things Yet Unplaced.

The three big appointments yet to be made apart from the offices in the power of the assembly and senate are those of state warden, dairy and food commissioner and treasury agent. The last named has to do with the peddlers of the state and the office is worth $3,500. Ralph Vernon some time ago declared his intention to retire but Mr. Ellerson may remain as game warden; and H. C. Adams in the search for impure food stuffs and butter imitations. This office has done some excellent work lately.

The La Follette people have quite a number of places about the big building; but factionalism is quiescent at present. The tendency is to get into line; and the fellows who have good posts, however hot factionalists they may once have been, are chiefly talking of the need of a reunited party.

McKinley's Care for Confederate Dead.

McKinley's overtures to the south are regarded by many as a bit too effusive. It may be all right to offer to see that the dead of Dixie who fell in fighting to destroy the Union are decently cared for; but the wearing of the Confederate badge was a little too stiff a dose for some of our Four Lakes patriots. McKinley was puzzled what to do when the trophy was offered him, you remember; but I suspect the fact is that in such a maelstrom of enthusiasm as McKinley found himself, it was impossible to refuse, or even to secure time to deliberate.

The southerners are the most enthusiastic, sentimental people on the globe. The day Jeff Davis was honored in Atlanta—I forget the occasion, it was not long before his death—men, women and children went weeping and shouting for joy through the streets and the peerless Henry Grady, the orator of the day, matched the unleashed emotions of his countrymen when he raised his hand over the city, hushed for an instant, and said:

"This is the greatest day the world has seen since the resurrection."

But now that the graves of the Confederate dead are being counted Uncle Sam must not forget the 139 silent, narrow cells in the Madison cemetery. They are of boys, mostly of Alabama blue-blood families, who died while prisoners in this city, following the six weeks' siege at New Madrid and Island No. 10, where they were captured. The exposure (they had to stand for hours in the flooded Mississippi) and the wheat bread in Madison were too much for them and they all died in three months—sometimes ten a day. A southern woman who came to Madison to live, after the war, cared for the graves; and when she died last year, she was buried in "Confederate Rest," by their side.

When Washburne was governor, on Memorial Day, he set the precedent of throwing some flowers on the mounds; and they have never been neglected since that time.

ORLANDO BURNETT.

Judge Grosscup has returned to Chicago from California, where he had been spending a few weeks for his health.

NEWS FROM SCANDINAVIA

INTERESTING ITEMS FROM SWEDEN, NORWAY AND DENMARK.

The Neptune Company of Stockholm May Try to Raise Some of Cervera's Ships—Patti-Cederstrom Wedding—Accident Between Rorstrand and Kingsholmen—Drunkenness in Gothenburg. The Lionizing of Nansen—Norwegian Flag Law—Prominent Dane Sentenced for Swindling.

SWEDEN.

Stockholm.

Anders G. Carlson, a prominent tobacco dealer, is dead.

The Stockholm budget for 1899 has been estimated at 8,159,109 crowns.

King Oscar, who was taken suddenly ill a short time ago, is convalescent.

Over 25,000 head of cattle were imported from Denmark to Sweden last year.

During the past year there were 709 new business firms organized in Stockholm.

G. Lettsbrom of this city has donated 2,000 crowns for poor blind people of Stockholm.

G. Harold Columbus Lagergren, a prominent young civil engineer of this city, is dead.

Between Nov. 1 and 15 last year there were not less than 131 cases of diphtheria in the city.

Madame Fagerskiold, who recently left for America, is said to have changed her name to Farren.

The annual allowance for the hospitals of the city of Stockholm amounts to very nearly 250,000 crowns.

The "Djurgards" theatre will, it is said, be torn down next summer. A new and larger building will be erected.

Telegrams to the number of 4,254 were received at the "allmanna" telegraph office of Stockholm on Christmas day.

Very few people in Sweden are killed by lightning. Last year only five persons met death in this country in that manner.

Rev. J. Rosenquist, a Swedenborgian preacher, has arrived at Stockholm from New York. This will be the fifth Swedenborgian preacher in the country.

An international fishery congress will be held in Stockholm in the near future. Representatives from England, Holland, Norway and Denmark will be present.

J. F. W. Mamstaedt died at his home in the city Dec. 21, aged 48 years. Mr. Mamstaedt represented the "Elektricilats Gesellschaft" of Berlin in this city.

Two prominent young women of this city have, by the "Aliance Francaise" of Nancy, France, been awarded "diplome superieure de langue francaise."

The architects and sculptors of Sweden are invited to compete for models for a monument of Sten Sture which is to be erected on "Riddartorget" at Upsala.

Adolf R. Lindgren, a brewer of this city, died a few days ago, aged 79 years. Mr. Lindgren became interested in the brewing business in this city as early as 1850.

Ten persons were drowned between Rorstrand and Kungsholmen a few days ago. The vessel was a large rowboat containing 18 passengers. The unfortunates were all from Stockholm.

Sweden's "commerce special" export to France during the past year amounted to 63,315,855 francs, while the exports from France to Sweden during the same year were 9,005,107 francs.

Architect Broberg's drawing for the Swedish pavilion to be erected at Paris in 1900, has attracted much attention in professional circles in Stockholm. It is said to be exceedingly original and attractive.

Frans Ludvig Opitz, the anarchist from Germany, who worked for a Stockholm jewelry firm for a short time, and who was sent out of the country, is now said to be in Copenhagen. The authorities there will take care of him as soon as they find him.

Captain Cedergren, a representative of the "Neptune" company, has departed for Hull, Eng., and will leave for America in a few days where he will ascertain the possibilities for raising one or two of Cervera's battleships which which were destroyed by the American fleet off the Cuban coast.

Adelina Patti will be married to Baron Cederstrom Feb. 25. The ceremony will take place at Neath, in South Wales, where Patti's famous castle is located. The honeymoon will be spent in London. It has also been rumored that the wedding supper will be given in a dining car, only 20 intimate friends having been invited to participate.

Gothenburg.

A union depot will be erected in this city in the near future.

Z. Lekander, a well known engineer of this city, has departed for Australia. He contemplates locating at Port Butcher.

Frank Hollberg, a Swedish engineer of Siberia, is at present visiting with relatives and friends in this city, which was formerly his home.

Gothenburg has at present 40 men on its police force. Recent appointments have been necessary, owing to the immense liquor traffic, which seems to be decidedly on the increase in that city.

John B. Karlsson, in the employ of the Wilson Steamship company of this city, on arriving to his home in a drunken condition the other evening, brutally attacked his wife and son with a knife, inflicting several deep gashes, which may cause the death of the son. Mrs. Karlsson was brought to the city hospital in an unconscious condition, but is not seriously wounded.

NORWAY.

Christiania.

The Gulskovens Iron factory near Drammen has been totally destroyed by fire.

J. Edward Rygren and wife have celebrated their golden wedding anniversary.

The Haug estate at Allensatter has recently been sold at auction to Kristopher Stange for 50,100 crowns.

The storthing has under consideration the plan of erecting a station at Narvik, the terminus of the Ofoten railroad.

E. F. L. Hoschild, formerly foreign minister of Sweden and Norway, died at his home in Bollinga a short time ago.

A stock company controlling a capital of 600,000 crowns has been organized in this city for the purpose of conducting a general manufacturing business.

Eight people were killed at the recent landslide in Tromsoe where the large Sandbakken country seat is located. Fifteen people were seriously injured.

A proposition calling for large appropriations for building the Christiania-Drammen railroad and the Arendal-Amali railroad has been laid before the storthing.

"The "takadresse" sent to the czar of Russia has been signed by 900 of Norway's prominent women. It is made of white "atlask" and was painted by Madam Erika Bodum.

Karl Hals, a well-known piano manufacturer of this city, is dead aged 78 years. Mr. Hals was a very influential citizen, was prominent in politics, there being a time when Mr. Hals was spoken of as "Norway's only protectionist."

A Norwegian paper comments very pertly regarding the lionizing of Nansen since his return to Norway with the famous "Fram" expedition. It maintains that Nansen's followers are entitled to their share of honor and that Nansen, who financially has fairly raked in the sheckels, ought to have been a little more reciprocative in the division of the spoils.

It is rumored that the much spoken of "flagglagen" (flag law) will be placed under the consideration of King Oscar and the "statsraad" in the near future, and that he will not sanction it. It is equally certain that Count Douglas will refuse to recognize this law, and will therefore probably resign. It may be said that King Oscar's position in regard to the question is an embarrassing one. Is his refusal to sanction the law to be considered as a mere theoretical demonstration and eventually a recognition of resolutions considered and adopted by the last three storthings? Or will King Oscar sanction the law without any moderations whatsoever? These are questions which are being asked and considered in diplomatic circles in both Norway and Sweden, as well as being uppermost in the minds of all interested subjects in the brother kingdoms.

Bergen.

At the recent "Kommunevalg" in the city, 33 Venstre, 29 Hoire, and 6 Socialists were elected.

Bergen's budget for the year 1899 will be 3,109,000 crowns. Last year it was 3,006,107 crowns.

Grand Cafe has been sold to Henrik Larson for 300,000 crowns. This is the largest cafe in the city of Bergen.

DENMARK.

Copenhagen.

There are 8,249 people employed on the state railways of Denmark.

Prince Alexandrine, who recently had an attack of jaundice is now convalescent.

Influenza is general in Copenhagen, and a great many diphtheria cases have been registered.

Henrik Carling, the author, has gone to Berlin, where he contemplates spending the remainder of the season.

The restaurants of Copenhagen will, according to a recent city ordnance, be closed from 1 to 6 p. m. every day.

J. C. Greibe, for a number of years manager of the wholesale house "Ohlgaard E. Thorsen" of Altona, is dead.

Copenhagen's new "Roadhus" will, judging from present indications, be finished next year. It will be a magnificent structure.

The proprietor of the well known restaurant "Helvede" of this city, P. Winther, died very suddenly a few days ago of heart disease.

Johan Svendsen's latest effort is a Holberg overture. Mr. Svendsen is a composer who is fast becoming recognized throughout Europe.

Madame Emilie Sibhern, a prominent philanthropist of this city is dead. In her will she donates 30,000 crowns to various charitable institutions of the city.

The "Dansk Stjernlinie" has recently commenced the "Kings-Lynn" route with two twin screw steamers. The steamers leave Copenhagen every Thursday via Aalborg.

According to the "Dannebrog" there has been organized a syndicate, the "Forenede Dampskibsselskab," which will take charge of the Oresund traffic. The syndicate consists altogether of Danish business men.

The government calls for an appropriation of 800,000 crowns for the purpose of erecting a new ferry line between Gedser and Waremunde. A telegraph cable will no doubt connect these two points in the near future.

Former "Folkethingsmand" Thorup of Skals has been sentenced to three years imprisonment for swindling. Mr. Thorup has been very popular in political circles in Skals and vicinity and his arrest has caused much comment.

Professor Tang, for a great number of years principal of the Copenhagen seminary, celebrated his 70th anniversary Dec. 26. Another eminent man who is now getting along pretty well into the 70s, the well-known author, H. F. Evald, was very agreeably surprised by a large party of prominent people on the evening of Dec. 24. It was Mr. Evald's 77th birthday.

$7,500 COUNTRY HOUSE.

Design Is Sensible, Style Excellent and Arrangement Convenient.

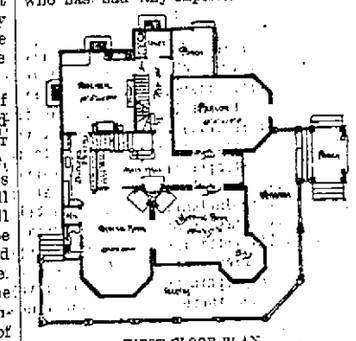
[Copyright, 1899, by George Palliser, 32 Park place, New York.]

The erection of a country home is not fraught with the elements of danger that prevailed some years ago. The art of building has improved to that degree that the risks and errors of the past are practically obliterated, and today he who builds, if he does not do it wisely and well, can invariably thank himself for the ignorance that leads him astray.

It is well to bear in mind that the best architect is the cheapest in the long run, and that it is far better to engage the experienced man, who has solved every practical problem of construction and is fully

PERSPECTIVE VIEW.

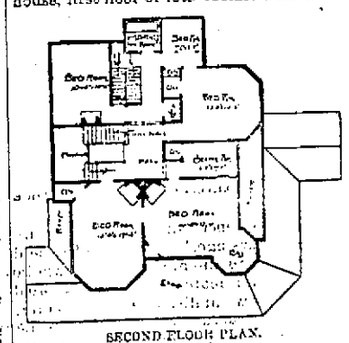
conversant with values, costs and labor required, than the impractical man, who has everything to learn, and who must experiment at his client's expense, wasting time, money and opportunity. The man who builds usually knows little of the cost. He has a vague idea that he desires a house of so many rooms, with a variety of details as to the necessary improvements. He also knows that he can afford to spend only about so much money. He first tells the architect how much, then rattles on as to what he expects, and in nine cases out of ten it is a house twice as large as the money will pay for. It is only the practical architect who can smooth out these opposing points and produce a plan that is possible at the cost. Every one who has had any experience in this line



FIRST FLOOR PLAN.

knows that the inexperienced architect will generally about double the cost proposed and wind up by erecting a mean house simply because he has lost heart and interest in it, and in order to get down to a practical figure he must cut out all the fanciful ideas and gimcrack features that his shallow brain deemed worthy of his great art. I have seen this exemplified time and again in my practice. Strange to say, the fees paid the architect are the same for the one as for the other. Therefore always select the best at the start, and the end will justify the choice.

The plans shown are for a very sensible house, first floor of four rooms, with front



SECOND FLOOR PLAN.

and back stairs, excellent toilet and kitchen conveniences. The second floor has five bedrooms, sewing or dressing room, bathroom and closets. The third floor has five rooms, reached from the back stairs. There is a stone cellar 7 feet deep for a base, first floor 10 feet, second 9 feet, third 8 feet high in clear, with a well built frame, carefully sheathed, papered and with double floors. The cost can be varied according to the finish. With a satisfactory natural wood finish this house can be erected in any good market for about $7,500.

COUNTRY HOMES.

Tendency of the Wealthy to Build Homes In Farming Regions.

There is a growing tendency in this country among well to do people to own homes, permanent or season, in the farming or other regions where they may be away from the cities, and where they are able to have plenty of land either for parks or for cultivation. The very rich, who have the means to do so, have large country estates, where they are able to have great gardens or farms, raise blooded stock or have forest or hunting preserves, or private pleasure grounds of various kinds. In selecting these estates the owners are guided by the nearness to cities, the natural beauty and richness of soil and the climate. With many nearness to city or town is no object.

Another thing which shows that country life in the United States is becoming more attractive or better appreciated, and also the fact that at least in certain regions agriculture is prosperous, is that the more intelligent farmers are building finer and better houses on their farms and surrounding themselves with more of the comforts of life. The fine country house will be more common in the south than in other sections of the Union, because life on the southern farm is more pleasant all the year around than it is on the northern or northwestern farm.—Southern Field.

To Clean Old Floors.

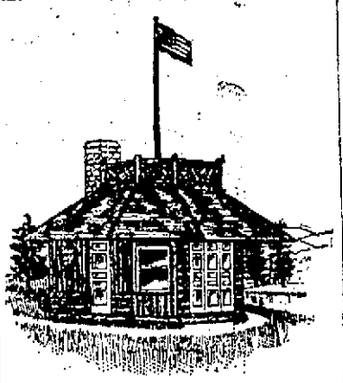
An old and greasy floor may be greatly improved by a thorough scrubbing with soap and sand followed by a bath of ammonia water. If there are cracks between the boards and around the baseboard they should be filled up with putty. Some recommend a pulp of paper for this purpose. After the crevices are filled shellac or prepared house paint may be applied. When paint is used the floor should be varnished after the second coat is thoroughly dry. Oak color is more satisfactory in paint than a lighter or darker shade as it does not show dust and wears well.—Exchange.

DESIGNS FOR CAMPS.

Simple and Convenient Homes For Summer Outings.

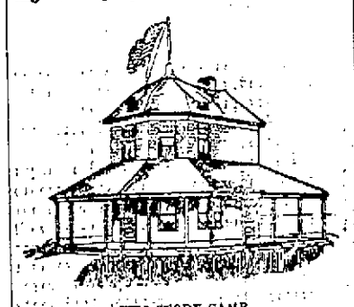
[Copyright, 1899, by George Palliser, 32 Park place, New York.]

Oh, for a camp in the wilds, a time in the silent woods, away from the busy city, where we may fish and shoot, shout and play, and have a rest from all dull business cares! This is how we feel at least once a year, some time about the Fourth of July generally, and the man who owns a few acres, with a camp of one or two rooms, in some sequestered spot in the mountains or at the lakeside has decidedly the best of it over those who have to take



SINGLE STORY CAMP.

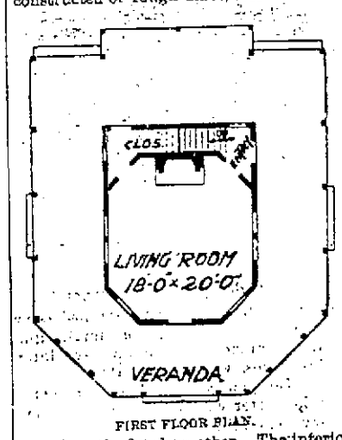
to a hotel at their outing time. A party can go together, and a well equipped camp will shelter all. Have your camp already furnished and let everything in it be of the simplest and most inexpensive but substantial order. There should be a strong table, a few chairs and benches, half a dozen hammocks (the hooks for these carefully adjusted) and cooking utensils, crockery, etc. The closet is the only place needing a lock, as in it you keep your bedding, stores, guns and ammunition, and it is the only part requiring locking up when you leave. Every-



TWO STORY CAMP.

thing else can be safely left open in the hope that it may serve to shelter some benighted huntsman, for whom you leave a standing invitation by the open door, and a written notice may be left to visitors asking them to carefully leave fire, close door and protect property in general. On these liberal terms you can always depend upon fair treatment, since it is doing as you would be done by, which is an excellent rule to follow, even in camp life.

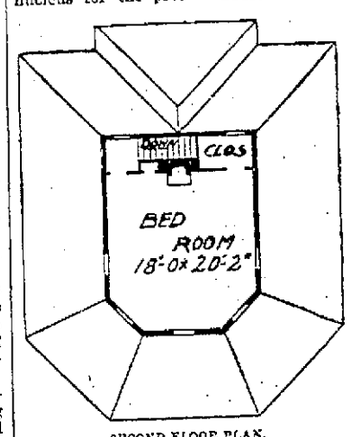
The camps illustrated are both in the Adirondack mountains. The small one is constructed of rough slabs, with the bark



FIRST FLOOR PLAN.

on, carefully fitted together. The interior is ceiled up in panels, the fireplace being stone and the parts exposed to fire brick lined. The roof is shingled and projects about five feet, giving excellent shelter. The stairs go up to the flat part of the roof, which is used as an observatory, and with its flagpole is a useful adjunct to camp life.

The two story, two room camp has been added to considerably since it was first built, as here shown, and is now quite a large house, the two story part being the nucleus for the present house. It is a



SECOND FLOOR PLAN.

good idea to erect a part, just enough to try the life, and if it proves desirable it is easy to add to it, and as the family needs grow the house can grow with them.

I have taken great pleasure in planning many camps and mountain cottages on this line and have derived much satisfaction from the enjoyment the owners have obtained from their success and use. I believe camp life can be utilized as a forerunner in building up any desirable mountain section, if rightly set about by those interested, and especially so if they know how to take advantage of the natural resources and materials to be found in the woods themselves.

Cellar Ventilation.

For cellar ventilation use one or more windows at either end, the sash glazed and hung on hinges so the window can be raised or lowered, as desired, by a balance weight and cord from a pulley at the side. Put a good wire screen outside to keep mice and insects from entering, and you will have a cellar as perfect as any room in your house.—American Homes.

HAWAIIAN TRADE.

How a Great Exchange of Goods Has Been Created in Three Decades.

The Hawaiian Star says: The keels of steamers are beginning to plow the Pacific in all directions. Thirty years ago there was one wretched little steamer running between the islands and San Francisco. She used to take ten or twelve days on the voyage and lie here a week to allow people time to wake up and write their letters. Now we have two lines to the orient, two to the colonies, Vancouver has the Empress line to the far East, and yet another is to be added to run direct from that port to Vladivostock and tap the trans-Siberian railroad. It is well sometimes to look back and see what has been accomplished. The growth of trans-Pacific trade, which has been enormous in the last few years, is only a forerunner of what it will be in the future. Instead of a dozen steamers a month, there will in time be a dozen steamers a day calling at the islands.

COURAGE OF ANIMALS.

Courage among animals seems to bear no relation to size, for many of the smallest creatures are brave to an astonishing degree. The weasels are the most courageous of any. Unfortunately they are also the most bloodthirsty, but while their victims are usually small animals, there are records of their having attacked man or some large animal fiercely and without the slightest hesitation.

In North America one of the largest of the weasel family is the "fisher," a very large, long-furred animal, living mainly by the waterside, and, like many others of the tribe, very partial to fish. It weighs about sixteen pounds and its long, richly colored fur is exported in great quantities to different parts of Europe, though not often used in this country. A trapped "fisher" will attack any one who comes within reach of the trap chain and when free will beat off any dog of twice its size.

Perhaps the most striking example of the courage of the smaller species yet recorded is that shown by a small variety of jungle cat known as the fishing cat, which, though no relation of the Canadian "fisher," is quite as courageous. One of these, which was kept in a menagerie, broke through into the next cage and there attacked and killed a leopard which was three times its own size.

As most of the other small animals know how hopeless is a contest against the strength and vindictiveness of the weasel tribe, instances of resistance on their part must be classed as courage of a high order. The following example of a rabbit attacking a stoat rests on the first-hand observation of a trustworthy field naturalist. He was sitting on a log in Gunton park, in Norfolk, near some nettles, when he heard a curious grunting noise in the nettle-bed. Presently a stoat ran out and almost immediately a rabbit rushed from the nettle-bed and knocked the stoat over. The rabbit then ran back a little and repeated the odd noise which had been heard before. The stoat picked itself up and ran, not at the rabbit, but toward the nettles. The rabbit rushed at it again and upset it before it could enter the nettle-bed. It did this four times in all before the stoat was able to get past. When it did so it almost immediately caught and killed a very young rabbit, which the doe had evidently been trying to protect.

Russia and the Holy Land.

In no other land has so much of the mediaeval ideal survived as in Russia. There the spirit that animated the Crusaders is still a living force. A pilgrimage to the Holy Land is in the belief of the vast majority of Russians the supreme act of the national faith, and hordes of pilgrims from all parts of the empire proceed there yearly. Under the patronage of the imperial family, and possessed of immense wealth, the Orthodox Society of Palestine has long been engaged in the erection of Russian churches and monasteries and founding schools in which every effort is made for the extension of the Russian language and creed. With its aid peasants can now be conveyed as pilgrims from any parts of European Russia to Palestine and return, with all expenses paid for an expenditure of a little less than $25. Peasants chosen to represent village communities too poor to subscribe this modest sum are conveyed to the Holy Land at the expense of the society. Large refuges for their reception have been constructed along the route that the pilgrims follow, and a special line of steamers, organized like emigrant ships, convey them from Odessa to Jaffa.

Persian Colors.

Persian colors are obtained to a great extent in the softer shades. Whole gowns are made of the material with the shawl effect, and one with a pale blue ground, the figures in soft tones which blend with it, is lovely. A blouse of a delicate shade of silk, with a narrow front of some soft white material, has long lapels and standing collar of silk in Persian colors, with a charming effect.

Jim's Wicked Desire.

"Little Jim is crazy to have school begin." "Is he so fond of study?" "No; but he says he wants to see how much his teacher knows about the new geography."—Detroit Free Press.

Impregnable.

Crawford—Don't feel discouraged, my boy. There's room at the top. Crabshaw—Yes, but all the big fellows are up there.—Truth.

THE UNDOING OF A DOUBLE

BY HUGO ST. FINISTERRE, M.D.

AUTHOR OF "WHO'S WHO?" ETC, ETC.

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[CONTINUED.]

CHAPTER XIII.

It will be remembered that my plan was to keep close to the creek in the swamp in order to take to it whenever I should hear the bloodhounds baying at my heels. I had heard enough of the movements of the ex-guerrilla and his stepson to know that they had moved down stream. Therefore I shaped my course in the opposite direction.

It was perhaps 100 yards or more from where I had crossed on the curving tree trunk that I had paused once more to listen for sounds of my pursuers. Instead of hearing anything of that nature, I heard a splash in the water to my left. Curious to learn what it meant, I took a single step forward and looked up and down stream.

A couple of rods off I saw a dugout, with an aged negro sitting in it carefully paddling with a single oar. There was a bundle of something in the front of the primitive boat, but I could not identify it in the gloom. The black man's back was toward me, so that he was ascending the sluggish current in the opposite direction from that taken by my pursuers. The negro wore a dilapidated straw hat, through which I caught a glimpse of his grizzly wool. Despite this sign of age, his shoulders were erect, and evidently he was a man of great muscular power.

He was paddling with such care and moving so slowly that I formed the correct conclusion regarding him. He lived somewhere in the depths of Black Man's swamp and had been out on a foraging expedition and was now returning to his home with the proceeds thereof. Aware that he was suspected of such doings and knowing he would be punished if detected, he was stealing his way back with all the care he could command.

Having been guided mainly by the impulse of the moment thus far, I acted upon the thought that came to me.

"Hold on there, uncle!"

The negro turned like a flash. Even in the obscurity I could understand the expression of mortal fear on the ebon countenance as he held the paddle suspended as if unable to stir or speak.

Stepping out from the shadows so that he might see me, I added:

"Come inshore. I don't mean to hurt you."

My assurance partly removed his panic, and, dipping his paddle into the water, he sheered the dugout up to where I was standing. I perceived that he was wearing large horn spectacles and I took him to be fully threescore and ten years old.

"What's your name?" I asked, trying to throw a note of kindness in my voice.

"Pete," was the reply in the accent of his race. I noted that he was attentively studying my countenance, as if trying to solve my identity. I expected each moment to hear him address me as Hank Beyer and was surprised that he did not do so. Finally he asked in a quaking voice:

"Who an yo'?"

"Don't you know me, Pete?" I asked, shifting my pose so as to permit the star gleam to fall on my features. The spectacles moved first on one side and then on another as he peered into my countenance. Curious to learn his reason, I asked:

"Don't you know Hank Beyer, Pete?"

"I hab knowed him ever since he was a pickaninny. Yo' look a good deal like him, but yo' ain't him; dat's sartin."

I was astonished. Under the glare of the lamps and when the sun was shining every white man whom I encountered was unshakably convinced that I was Hank Beyer, the criminal. And now in the dim obscurity of a Mississippi swamp an old negro wearing horn spectacles read the truth. With my virtual declaration that I was Beyer he declared such not to be the fact.

"Well, Pete, you are right," I said. "I am not Hank Beyer. I am from the north, and until a short time ago had never set foot in Mississippi. Every one whom I have met with the exception of you believes I am Hank Beyer."

"'Cause dey am a set ob blasted fools," was his contemptuous reply. "Yo'r voice don't sound like his. Dat is not much, dough it's a little, and—and—somehow or oder yo' don't seem like Hank, and yo' ain't him."

That was probably the best way of expressing it.

It looked as if Pete might be made the valuable ally of which I stood in need.

"I have been taken for Hank Beyer," I added, "as I told you, by every one but you. Hank stole a horse and then slipped away, and the mob made me a prisoner. They would have hanged me if I hadn't escaped last night, but they are hunting through the swamp for me."

"Wardat yo' gun dat I heerd go off awhile ago?"

"It was my pistol. I shot the bloodhound that sprang at me. Tomorrow there will be 20 men hunting through this swamp for me with lots of dogs. Pete, were you ever a slave?"

"Reckon I war," he chuckled. "Runned away befo' de wab and hid in dis wery swamp, and I helped oders to hide. I staid heah for more dan a yeah, and den wouldn't hab come out if I hadn't wanted to."

"You are the man I am looking for. Will you give me a hiding place till I am able to get out of this infernal neighborhood?"

I expected an instant compliance with my request, but the African, holding the prow of his dugout against the bank, remained silent. I didn't understand it.

"I will pay you a good sum of money, more than you ever made in a year's work."

"It ain't dat, boss. I dean' want no money, but yo' see I may as well tole de truf—wheneber anyt'ing goes wrong in dese parts dey lays it to ole Pete. De fust t'ing dem folks will do tomorrer will be to come to me and ax wheder I hab seen yo'. Ob course it will gib me great pleasure, boss, to lie like de debil, but I'm afeard it won't help yo'."

"I have no wish to involve you in trouble, but you can give me directions or tell me where I can hide until there is a show for getting out of the swamp. After that I'll take my chances."

"I guess dat kin be done, but it's scand'lus de way eberyt'ing am laid on to ole Pete. Why, if some folks seen dat bug a-layin dere in de dugout with de end tied up, dey would be mean 'nough to 'sinoate dat Pete had been wisitin some ob de henroosts ob de white folks— Shet up!"

Just then there was a flutter inside the bag and the sound of clucking. The disgusted Pete gave the recalcitrant chicken a kick as he uttered his sharp command, and then he looked up in my face, the picture of innocence.

"Will yo'r dugout hold both of us?"

"Yaas, if yo' sits keerful."

I adjusted myself as skillfully as I could and brought the structure down to its gunwales. But there was no danger, for the water was calm as well as sluggish, and Pete knew every obstruction. He gave me a suggestion or two and then dipped his paddle into the stream. It will be remembered that our course was the opposite of that taken by the three men. But for this there would have been less lagging and talking on our part. Still the African paddled with the caution that had become habitual with him, continually glancing from side to side and speaking in low tones, which I imitated.

"I don't mean to hurt you."

"Do you know Erastus Brown?" I asked after we had been in full swing for some minutes.

"Reckon I do," he replied scornfully. "Ho am de wuthless nigger dat libe wid Kyarnal Mansley. Say, boss, did yo' steal dat boss?"

"I did not. Did you steal those chickens in that bag?"

"Nebber done such a t'ing in my life, but yo'll scoose me."

He laid his paddle inside the boat between us and from somewhere among his rags produced an old brier wood pipe, into which he crooked his forefinger for a minute or two while punching the tobacco in place. This done, he drew a match along the side of his trousers leg, and, shielding the flicker from the slight wind, held it over the bowl of his pipe while he vigorously sucked at the stem.

The reflection of the tiny flame against the ebony countenance brought it into full view, and it was while looking at him that I was made uncomfortable by the discovery that, instead of being an aged negro, as I had believed, Pete was really as young a man as myself. He was disguised and was playing a part, with what purpose must soon become apparent.

CHAPTER XIV.

Reflection convinced me that I ought not to feel any misgiving over the discovery that Pete, the supposed aged African, was really a young man. It was easy to understand why, in making his midnight raids, he should take every precaution against his identity being suspected. So long as a glimpse of the thief hurrying away showed him to be an aged darky Pete might hope to escape suspicion, while if driven to the wall his enormous strength could not fail to serve him well.

With such a natural explanation of the negro's course it would seem I should have been satisfied, but despite the obvious explanation I could not free myself from a troublesome distrust of him. The African race is proverbial for its loyalty, but it has its treacherous members, the same as others. I had as yet found no friends in whom I could implicitly trust. Even when Miss Esther Mansley opened the way for me to escape she did it under the belief that I was the miscreant who had brought all the trouble on me, but who was fortunate enough to possess her affection.

"You may be all right, Pete," I thought, "but these are times when it is wise to set down every man as an enemy until he is proved a friend. If possible, I shall make use of you, but if I know myself you shall not deceive me."

With the same regular, noiseless movement of his muscular arms Pete continued to sway the paddle and to propel the dugout until we must have passed fully a half mile from where I had joined him. It was clear that all this time he was penetrating deeper into Black Man's swamp. I gained some idea of the fastnesses of that marshy timber and could well understand how it became a favorite refuge for runaways in the olden slavery days. With the help of the abundant water the bloodhounds could be thrown off the trail, while the slaves of the adjoining plantations would be eager to contribute stealthily to the fugitives when they stole out at night in quest of food.

He struck a match, and as he applied it to a tallow candle called me to enter.

Having paddled the distance named, during which Pete slowly puffed his pipe, he reached a spot where the creek broadened to three or four times its former width. The banks were overhung with bushes and undergrowth, but when he ran the prow of the dugout against the shore I perceived a well marked path leading deeper into the wood. I stepped out, and he followed, pulling the end of the rude boat far enough up the bank to prevent its being washed away by the sluggish current. He had knocked the ashes from his pipe, and he now slung the bag over his shoulder preparatory to moving away. As he did so there was a vigorous clucking and struggling inside, but it caused him no embarrassment. He knew I understood matters, and there was no need of affecting ignorance or discussing the subject.

"We's purty neah home," he remarked as he strode off with me on his heels. He had but a short distance to go when he debouched into a clearing similar to that where I turned at bay and shot the bloodhound. It was of about the same extent, and the fertile ground gave evidence of being well tilled. He continued straight forward over the path to the little cabin of logs which stood in the center. Just in front of the door he swung the bag off his shoulder, untied the rop, and, lifting it by the closed end, shook out about a dozen roosters and hens. At first they were dazed, but soon ran behind the cabin to join a number of others that were roosting among the bushes. Then Pete led the way into his home.

"Do you live alone?" I asked, waiting on the threshold until he struck a light.

"Yaas, ever since my daddy died eight years ago," he replied as he disappeared in the gloom. A minute later he struck a match, and as he applied it to a tallow candle called me to enter.

The structure was similar to many that may be found today in the south and southwest, consisting of two small rooms below and a sort of loft above, which was reached by means of a sloping ladder at one corner. Furniture was crude and scarce, consisting of a few stools, a stand, some pictures cut from newspapers and the simplest articles for cooking. In that latitude a fire is rarely needed except for cooking, which was done in the rough fireplace. The candle that was thrust into the neck of a bottle rested on the stand at the side of the room. The door had been opened by means of the old fashioned latchstring, which was now drawn in, thus "locking" the building against intruders. The door and two small windows, the latter without sash or pane, were all that furnished light and ventilation to this primitive home.

Pete had taken but a few minutes to light the candle, but in that brief interval his grizzled wig and his bending form had vanished, and he stood before me the young, magnificent brute that he was. He grinned, and, looking down from his splendid height upon me as I seated myself, he asked:

"I s'pose yo' am s'prised, ain't yo'?"

"Not at all. When you lit your pipe, I saw you were not what you pretended. You are wise in disguising yourself when making these little expursions through the country."

He grinned more broadly than before and said:

"I s'pose yo' am hungry?"

"Not so much as I am tired. I ate a meal last evening and would as lief wait the regular time for my breakfast. What I want more than anything is sleep."

He sat down on one of the stools, which he had evidently made for himself, with the candle between us. Despite his superb physical appearance, there was something in his broad black face which I did not like. I more than suspected he was a bad man.

"What time am it?"

Looking at my watch, I replied that it was between 2 and 3 in the morning.

"Can't gib yo' a kind ob bed dat yo'll brag ob, boss, but I'll do de bestest dat I kin. If yo'll climb dem ladder dere, yo'll find a blanket dat yo' kin lay down on."

"What are you going to do?"

"Sleep heah on de floor. I'm used to it. Dat's my spare room," added Pete, with a grin, as he rolled his shiny eyes upward.

"Do you think there's any danger of those people visiting your home before daylight?"

He shook his head.

"I ain't sartin dey'll be heah at all. Leastways dey won't come till de sun am shinin. Yo' kin sleep till I wokes yo'."

Truth to tell, I was so drowsy that I could hardly keep my eyes open. I had been under an intense nervous strain for hours, and now, when the immediate peril seemed to be removed, reaction came. So I bade my dusky host good night and climbed the few rungs of the ladder to the loft. He offered me the candle, but I replied that I did not need it. As a substitute I struck a match from my pocket safe and held it in front of my face until I got my bearings. All that caught my eye was a blanket in one corner. I struck another match and stooped to prevent bumping my head against the primitive rafters, and, throwing myself down, dropped into a sound slumber.

It is easy for almost any one to awaken at the time desired by fixing his thoughts upon that time before going to sleep. It was my wish to be astir at sunrise, and I should have done so but for my mistake in relying upon Pete. He had promised to call me early, and I was in too sleepy a mood to give audience to my misgivings of him. The consequence was that my slumber lasted considerably beyond the time at which I wished to awake.

Although there was no window to light the loft, there were plenty of chinks and crevices between the logs as well as the opening through which the ladder projected. These told me the sun had risen, and a look at my watch made known the fact that it was later than I had supposed.

"This is serious," I reflected, hurriedly rising to my feet, for I had not taken the trouble to remove my clothing. I listened, but did not hear any one moving below the stairs. The conviction that something was wrong was strengthened when I descended the ladder and found Pete was absent from the cabin.

"He's up to some deviltry," I muttered, preparing myself for mischief.

CHAPTER XV.

Yes, the cabin was deserted of every one except myself. I pronounced the name of Pete several times, but there was no response. The door was closed and everything below appeared to be as when I climbed the ladder in the early hours of the morning, except that the latchstring hung outside, so as to admit any one who chose to pull it.

I was hungry, but there was not a particle of food in sight, nor any odor to denote that my man had cooked a mouthful for himself. A pail of fresh water sat on a small bench in the corner and I dipped a gourd into it and took a refreshing draft. Then I made use of it to lave my face and hands, drying them upon my handkerchief. My toilet articles were at the inn of Tom Bulfinch in the hamlet of Aldine.

Then, with a deliberation that surprised myself, I examined my revolver. The three charges were in place, and I grimly wondered how soon I should have to appeal to them.

No doubt lingered in my mind that the negro intended treachery. If not, why had he failed to call me, as he promised? I was mildly astonished that he had not robbed me in my sleep, but accounted for that on the theory that he intended to deliver me intact to the white men who were hunting for me. This fancy became more reasonable when I reflected that Pete must be an object of suspicion to his neighbors because of his numerous forays upon their property. In what more effectual way could he square himself with them than by delivering me into their hands? He had gone forth to open communication with them, and as soon as he could do so would bring them to the cabin, where I should have been caught like a rat in a trap.

I stepped to the small window on the right and peeped out. The small clearing stretched away to the wood and showed no sign of a living person. The same view met my eye from the opposite window. Then I lifted the latch and looked along the trail over which we had come to the building. That, too, was equally devoid of persons, but the chickens were industriously scratching the ground in quest of their breakfast, as much at home as if with their rightful owners.

Feeling that every passing minute was of value, I drew the door fully open, stepped forth and latched it after me. A hurried glance on every hand failed to show any cause for additional alarm, and I walked rapidly over the path toward the creek where the dugout had been left.

There was danger of meeting Pete at any moment. I resolved if I did so to charge him directly with playing me false and if he proved ugly or attempted to detain me to use one of the remaining charges in my revolver upon him, but I reached the stream without sight of him.

I had paused, debating the best course to take, when I heard the murmur of voices in the undergrowth on my left, the sounds indicating that two persons at least were approaching the spot where I stood. I instantly stepped out of the trail and crouched among the dense undergrowth, where I was invisible unless the parties continued across the path. Drawing my revolver, I prepared for the contingency.

The fear of being detected held me so low in the shrubbery that I could not see either of the men, though I recognized their voices as those of Pete and of Cy Walters. By some means the two had established communication, and doubtless other members of the man hunt were within call.

The two continued talking, but to my exasperation it was in such low tones that it was impossible to distinguish a syllable. This was the more remarkable when it is remembered that they were within a biscuit's toss of where I was crouching. Perhaps I should have heard enough to catch the drift of their conversation had they not changed their position by moving farther along the path in the direction of the cabin. Waiting several minutes, I ventured to steal forward a few paces into the trail in the hope of catching sight of them and making my own position more advantageous. Unfortunately, however, a turn in the path shut them from sight, and I dared not approach any nearer through fear of betraying myself.

Ah, if in the light of after events I had caught but a single sentence of that extraordinary conversation going on so near me!

At that moment the distant baying of a hound sounded through the swamp. There was no mistaking the hideous sound nor could there be any doubt of the fact that the brute was on my trail. Moreover, now that the man hunters had been given time to gather and formulate their plans they were sure to provide themselves with more than one of the frightful creatures.

The warning could not pass unheeded. The dogs would follow my footsteps straight to the twisted tree and then up the creek to where I had entered the dugout of the negro Pete. Cy Walters was already in the company of the African, so that the trail to where I was crouching at this instant was as straight as a string. Furthermore, no matter what direction I took, except that by water, I could not elude the dogs.

I could not see either of the men.

But the best means in the world was at hand. I dreaded to enter the stream with my clothing and swimming an indefinite distance, and there was no call to do so when the dugout was within arm's reach.

With no hesitation, I shoved the clumsy structure clear, picked up the paddle and balanced myself within. The boat was of awkward build, but it was easy to paddle through the water with its languid current. Being convinced that by going up stream I would enter deeper into the swamp, I headed the craft in the opposite direction. I was determined to reach the open country, instead of hiding in the wood to perish of starvation.

For some minutes I paddled as vigorously as possible consistent with silence. I could not forget that my relentless enemy and the owner of the craft were but a few rods away and were liable at any time to notice its departure. It was evident that the two would soon visit the cabin with the purpose of making me prisoner while I slept. Finding I had gone, they would suspect the course taken, while the absence of the dugout could leave no doubt of the means used.

Thus, with every incentive for haste, I swayed the paddle first on one side and then on the other, and with the slight help from the current made good progress. It was not to be forgotten, however, that I had doubled on my own trail, so to speak, and was approaching the curved tree which had served me as a bridge in crossing the stream. My pursuers must use the same means, and it would be an awkward complication if we should arrive at the same moment. Because of this feature I slowed my progress as I drew near the spot.

My calculation was well made, for, upon creeping around the bend I had fixed upon in my mind as affording the view, the odd looking tree came into sight, resembling a gigantic sleigh runner, pointing toward the sky. Backing water, I held the boat motionless and listened.

The stillness was unbroken. But for that one cry of the distant bloodhound and the voices of the two men I might have believed I was the only inhabitant of the hundreds of miles of dismal swamp. Prudence required that I should run the boat under the bank and keep out of sight until my pursuers had passed to the other side, but time was too precious to do so. My dread was of Cy Walters and the negro Pete. They must soon discover my flight and would hasten along the bank in pursuit. True, they would have no means of telling which direction I had taken, and therefore would probably separate. Whether they could travel as fast as I could paddle was doubtful, though both were accustomed to a life that made them experts at that sort of thing.

Halting for only a few seconds, I decided to push on and gain all the distance possible while the opportunity was mine. My heart beat fast as I drew nearer, with my nerves keyed to the highest pitch and my sense of hearing strained to the utmost. Nothing alarming was seen or heard, and I shot beneath the misshapen trunk, holding my breath and with compressed lips.

But the danger was imminent until the next bend of the creek should be passed and the natural bridge was out of sight behind me. I had not far to go and bent all my energies to the task, not looking back until I was almost on the turn. Then I turned my head, and as I did so saw that I had been discovered.

CHAPTER XVI.

I had been discovered not by a man, but by one of my four footed pursuers. The bloodhound had trailed me straight to the curving tree, along whose trunk he trotted with a sure foot, when he caught sight of the dugout and myself. He stopped, and without emitting any cry stared wonderingly at me.

If ever there was a puzzled dog, it was that particular specimen. As I have remarked, the species ranks low in intelligence, and there was something in the situation that was beyond the comprehension of this brute. He had been put on the trail of a fugitive fleeing on foot and had done his work so well that he speedily reached the place where I crossed the stream. When in the act of following up the scent, he caught sight of me.

No doubt he asked himself whether it was possible I was the gentleman wanted. Marvelous as is the power of those animals, it could not have revealed to this one that I was the man whom he was trailing, because of which he stared at me in mute wonderment, while he pondered the question. What he ought to have done was to announce his predicament by some sort of howl and bring his masters to the spot, but the animal didn't know enough for that. He must have decided that his duty was to attend strictly to the business on which he was engaged, for, withdrawing his gaze, he trotted the remaining brief distance and jumped heavily to the ground. At that moment he emitted a howl and pressed his pursuit of me by taking a course directly the opposite of the true one.

Having thrown all my enemies to the rear for the time being, I must quickly decide upon my future course.

Anxious as I was to get out of the swamp and reach the open country, it was manifest that I would surrender an immense advantage when I did so. The news of the escape of the supposed horse thief, Hank Beyer, had spread through the country by this time, and doubtless searching parties were scattered over a space of many miles. Nothing rouses the bloodthirstiness of a mob more than the hunt for a victim with success delayed. If the fugitive can remain beyond reach for several days, their passions are likely to cool, but for a time it is a raging volcano.

It will be noted that there was no possibility of following me even with the help of the finest bloodhounds that had ever been trained. So long as I remained on the water the brutes were powerless. I could land at any point I chose, and the dogs might grope for hours before finding me, or they might do so in much less time than that. To disembark and leave the dugout to show where I had done so would be to surrender all chances of ultimate escape.

The plan I fixed upon while paddling down stream was simple. It was to land at what seemed to be a favorable point, and then set the boat adrift. It would float a greater or less distance without betraying the spot where it and I had parted company.

The problem, however, remained to decide upon the best place to do this, for it will be remembered that I was wholly ignorant of the ins and outs of Black Man's swamp. But, reasoning from the scant knowledge picked up the previous night, I inferred that I was near the boundary of the dismal tract. The time had not yet come for me to leave it altogether, and since each side of the creek was overhung with undergrowth I carefully ran the dugout close to shore and under the impenetrable curtain. The branches were secured and arranged around me with a care that would have done credit to an American Indian. By parting the interstices immediately in front of the screen I could look out upon the water with no risk of being observed by any one on the opposite bank or who might be navigating another craft past my hiding place, while behind me the dense vegetation was equally friendly.

For the first time I felt safe. Even if my pursuers should suspect my artifice they would have to push the search until they came directly upon the dugout itself. That they should succeed upon the first attempt was out of the question. I could rest and meditate for awhile in peace.

Great Cæsar, but wasn't I hungry! Although I had missed but one regular meal, I felt as if famishing. The plainest food would have been a godsend. I could devour anything edible and would have masticated and swallowed the leaves on the branches and the bark on the trees had I not been afraid of serious consequences. I was unacquainted with the flora of those southern swamps, but knew they contained a great deal of noxious vegetation that was as likely to prove fatal as the toadstools of our northern states. So I resolutely repressed my craving, though ready to do almost anything desperate that promised to relieve the gnawing hunger.

Some 15 minutes of profound silence passed, during which I wondered at hearing nothing of the baying of the hounds. The pursuers must have reached a conclusion by that time and probably the means of my flight had been discovered long before.

Sh! Something stirred among the bushes on the opposite bank. Perhaps it was a hopping bird or some animal making his way stealthily among the vegetation, but it was safer to set it down as one of my enemies.

Again the gentle stir fell on my ears, and I softly parted the bushes before my face and peeped out. As I did so I saw Cy Walters, who had come to the edge of the creek and was peering first down stream and then across to the spot where I was hiding. He was so near that I kept the peephole at the smallest dimensions possible through fear that those keen eyes would detect me. He wore the same slouch hat and his grizzled beard covered his face and breast. He held his Winchester in his right hand, while with his left he kept the bushes apart to gain an unobstructed view. One huge booted foot was thrust so far forward that the water covered the foot.

"Confound you!" was my thought. "I should be justified in serving you as I did that bloodhound in the clearing. You are seeking the life of an innocent man, and he would serve you right to take yours."

The temptation was strong to do so, but, though I had exchanged shots with him, I was still guiltless of his blood as well as that of all others and I allowed my hand to loosen its grasp upon the revolver at my hip.

"Not yet, but something tells me the day of reckoning is near."

Seeing nothing of the dugout or myself in peering up and down stream, the man fixed his gaze on the spot where I actually was. My heart throbbed fast, for it looked as if he must penetrate the leafy curtain and force the crisis, but he did not, and, withdrawing with the same stillness as before, passed from sight. The listening ear could not detect his footfall as he moved farther down stream in the continuance of his search.

The incident suggested a change of plan on my part. My intention, as I have explained, was to set the dugout adrift after stepping ashore, in order to hide the point where my disembarkation took place, but there was risk in this, since the boat was liable to be discovered so near its starting point that it would be easy to find the latter, whereas it was now so effectually concealed that hours were likely to pass before the boat was located, if indeed it were found at all.

It was too soon, however, to act upon this conclusion. I had just received evidence that my most dreaded enemy was within a few rods and probably others were on the same side of the stream with myself. They would be passing up and down, and the bloodhounds were not to be forgotten.

That this decision was wise was demonstrated within the same five minutes that it was made. Cy Walters had hardly disappeared when a second rustling warned me that others were near at hand.

Something in the faint rustling sounded different from the other, and it was on the same side of the stream with myself. What mysterious instinct possessed the black demon is beyond my power to understand, but it came about that the largest and most ferocious bloodhound on which I had ever looked came through the undergrowth at that moment, and, pausing within six feet of where I sat in the dugout, fixed his devilish eyes on my face with a purpose that could not be mistaken.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

REMARKABLE AUCTION BIDS.

The Zola sale in France, at which a little table was sold for more than 250 times its value, recalls many instances of remarkable bids at auction sales. Zola's table was worth £4 16s., but the first bid for it was £1,280, and the auction became probably unique in the annals of sales by being closed after a single bid.

It is not the first time that a table has been sold for such a remarkable sum, though it is probably the first time that such an article has fetched such a big price. Cicero's table was put up to auction after his death, but the highest bid was £750. Another historic article for which an enormous price was paid was Cato's purple robe, which Nero bought for £6,800. The habit worn by Charles XII. at Pultowa was sold for £22,000, and a cup used by Napoleon went for thirty-seven guineas. The hat which Napoleon wore at Eylau was keenly bid for at auction by thirty-two persons, and was knocked down at £75.

Mr. Quaritch, the famous bookseller, says Tit Bits, recently advertised two of his rarest volumes for sale for £10,250, a sum which may seem ridiculous to most readers. Mr. Quaritch, however, once bid £4,900 for a Latin Psalter and £3,900 for a Mazarin Bible at an auction sale.

Five hundred and forty guineas for a snuff box suggests that the bidder was verging on madness, but a snuff box from the emperor of Brazil's collection was once knocked down at this price. Another, supposed to have belonged to Marie Antoinette, sold for 320 guineas, bids of 50 and 100 guineas being quite common at snuff box sales.

A vase in the British Museum was knocked down at 1,000 guineas, and two violins—a Stradivarius and a Rugeari—were sold at a sale for £760 and £1,280 respectively. A violin bow by Tourte was sold for £44, and the autograph of Sir Isaac Newton once drew a bid of £64. An admirer of George IV. a few years ago bid £18 for a walking-stick which belonged to the king. A silver penny of William the Conqueror's reign was sold nine years ago for £32, and a half crown of the reign of Queen Elizabeth went for £44.

Lord Fitzhardinge once bid 4,500 guineas for a calf at Lord Dunmore's sale. The previous highest price for a bull was 1,000 guineas, bid at a sale at Ketton. Lord Fitzhardinge's bid was the highest ever made in England.

Bismarck's Burial Postponed.

Fuerst Bismarck's body will not be placed in its final resting place until next spring. The postponement of this ceremony has been caused by the dealers in building the mausoleum, which cannot be completed until April. The anniversary of the Iron Chancellor's birth is April 1, and that day may be chosen for the last rites. In the meantime the body will remain where it now lies—in the coffin in the room of the house in Friederichsruh, in which he died.

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GOV. SCOFIELD'S VIEWS

Submitted to the Legislature of Wisconsin.

FINANCIAL CONDITION OF STATE.

On This Subject the Governor Goes into Details at Great Length—Recommendations as to Appropriations—The Question of Assessing and Levying the Taxes—What the Governor Says of the Legislative Lobby—Caucus Law and Passes.

Governor Scofield, in his message to the state legislature, begins by submitting a statement of the financial condition of the state. He says:

"I desire first to present to your consideration a statement of the fiscal system and the financial condition of our state, both somewhat more at length than has been the custom. In the nature of the case it is not possible for a governor just entering upon the duties of office to lay before the legislature a satisfactory statement of the financial affairs of the state. After having served one term, therefore, it is more plainly his duty to present these matters in a clear and comprehensive form; and in this connection I am impelled to suggest—although an innovation upon established practice—that it would be an advantage to the legislature and also to the incoming executive if it were the duty of the retiring governor to address to the legislature a message, covering fully the condition of public business, with such recommendations as his experience and observation in office might commend to his judgment. The experience and observation of an executive who has served two or four years, and embodied in such a message, could not fail to be beneficial to the legislature and helpful to his successor. This would not in anywise supersede the message of the incoming governor, who would be at liberty to make recommendations from his own standpoint, and to approve or disapprove those dart made by his predecessor

"I believe one of the conspicuous needs of the times is a better understanding on the part of the people of the manner of conducting public business. If appropriations of public moneys are to be intelligently and honestly made by the legislature, such an understanding is essential to its members; and if the state is to continue to be successful in raising the large sums necessary to carry on its functions, it is imperative that the people who supply the money clearly understand the necessity therefor and the detail of its disbursement.

Sources of Income.

"I shall endeavor to present to you a statement which will be comprehensive, and as brief as the subject will admit.

"The state has certain well-defined sources of income and avenues of expenditure. Its income is derived from: Interest on trust funds for educational purposes, annual tax levies for any and all purposes, suit tax from counties, fees from life, fire, accident and guaranty insurance companies, from railway, street railway, sleeping car, telegraph, telephone, loan and trust and boom companies, and from the land office. Then there are miscellaneous sources which include, for instance, interest on bank deposits; that is, money belonging to the general fund which the state treasurer deposits in various banks and receives interest thereon; appropriations by the general government, to the state veterans' home; hawkers' and peddlers' licenses; publishing bank statements; fees from bank examiner's office; penalty and advertising of contracted state lands; sale of books by the superintendent of public property; sale of books by the superintendent of public instruction; incorporation fees; fines for violation of game laws; fees for sale of land; trespass penalties, etc. All the money, therefore, that the state receives for the purpose of carrying on the state government in all its various departments comes from the above mentioned sources.

ANNUAL TAX LEVY.

It Varies According to the Needs of the Case.

"The interest on the trust fund includes interest on the common school fund, normal school, university fund (the latter including again agricultural college funds), and interest on the drainage funds. These funds, which are known as trust funds, and the interest received on which goes to their respective departments, come first from the sale of lands which were granted by the United States government for the purpose indicated by the title of the funds or designated by the statute. The second item given as a source of income is the annual tax levy. This, as will be readily understood, varies according to the needs of the case. The third item, the suit tax, as the name indicates, is the amount received from the various counties as taxes on civil suits begun in the courts. This also varies somewhat, running at the present time something over $7,000 a year. The fees from insurance and guaranty companies also vary, but are running during the last few years from $125,000 a year upward. The fees from the railway companies, which are paid in lieu of all taxes, are by far the largest source of the state's income. Those received from the palace and sleeping car companies are, like the railway companies' fees, in lieu of all taxes, but the amounts received are not large. The state received in the neighborhood of $10,000 each from the telegraph and telephone companies, and lesser amounts from the loan and trust companies and the boom companies in the way of fees.

Expenditures of the State.

"The state expenditures are made through four avenues, which may be specified as administrative, legislative, judicial and educational.

"First, money is expended for administrative purposes; that is, for the cost of carrying on the state government in its various forms, as represented by the direct disbursements in the Capitol building at Madison, including expenses of charitable and penal institutions. The second is legislative expenses—the cost of the legislature. Third, the educational expenses, within this being included the amount distributed to the different counties for the maintenance of the common schools, the high schools, the manual training schools, and the day schools for the deaf; the cost of maintaining the university; the cost of maintaining the state normal schools. Fourth, the expenses of maintaining the judiciary of the state, including the circuit courts and the supreme court.

"The above classification is an arbitrary one, but it will be seen at once that it is comprehensive; that the state pays out money only through these four avenues.

"Here, then, are two facts; first, that the state has certain sources of income; and second, that every dollar expended through the state treasury for any purpose must go through one of the four avenues indicated.

"Before going further, another fact should be stated in order to make more comprehensive this review: Wisconsin has no bonded indebtedness, technically speaking, and yet the state owes on certificates of indebtedness $2,251,000. This debt was contracted for war purposes between 1861 and 1865. The state first raised money by selling its bonds; later these bonds were redeemed by money accumulated in the trust funds, and certificates of indebtedness given to the several trust funds representing the amounts borrowed. The state pays, therefore, on certificates of indebtedness, back into these funds, the sum of $157,500 annually, the interest being at the rate of 7 per cent. This interest is one of the items of disbursement from the general fund.

In Making Appropriations.

"I think there never has been presented to the legislature at the beginning of the session an estimate in the nature of a budget showing the necessary expenses for the current biennial period, together with a statement of the state's fixed income. It has seemed to me, in studying the receipts and disbursements of the various departments, that it is necessary, if the legislature is to vote intelligently upon appropriations, to have prepared for each legislative session such a statement. Inasmuch as the biennial period of 1899 and 1900 has already begun and some expenditures for it have already been made, no accurate or binding statement can be given force at this time for the first half of that period. However, it has seemed best to me to present these estimates and statements in the hope that hereafter all appropriations will be made upon the basis of estimates, and be binding to the extent that no considerable expenditures can be made in any department beyond the estimates furnished at the opening of each biennial session of the legislature. It is not necessary for me to enlarge upon this. If the legislature is to make appropriations, it should first of all ascertain as accurately as possible the fixed income of the state, and thus know whether it is necessary to make special provisions to meet them; and should have estimates so carefully prepared as to be practically correct, of what appropriations are needed by the different departments. In order to give you approximately an estimate of what will be required, I have asked the regents of the state university, the regents of the state normal schools, and the board of control to furnish me with estimates of the needs of their several departments for each of the two years of this period; and the needs of the departments in the Capitol building I have based upon the expenditures for a series of years, as shown by the reports of the secretary of state and the state treasurer.

"The regents of the university have prepared a statement showing that with the strictest economy they can meet the necessary current expenses of the institution for the present biennial period with the sum of $760,600, which sum is already provided for by the appropriations made as permanent tax levies and percentages of license fees, together with trust fund income, so that for the maintenance of the university for 1899 and 1900 no special appropriation will have to be made."

SPECIAL TAX OF 1897.

There Has Been Much Misunderstanding and Discussion Over It.

The governor then gives figures for carrying on schools and state institutions and general administrative purposes and special appropriations amounting to over $800,000 which the legislature will be called upon to consider. He continues:

"At this point it may be well to say a word about the special tax which it was found necessary to levy in the fall of 1897, and concerning which there has been much misunderstanding and discussion. For many years no tax levy was made for general fund purposes, but, regardless of this, appropriations were made by the legislature, and year after year the general fund showed a shortage, sometimes more, sometimes less, but gradually accumulating until it became necessary for the state treasurer to call upon the railroads in advance of the time when their license fees were due, and to borrow money from the banks and from the trust funds in order to maintain the credit of the state. If the treasurer had not done this, the state, during the past twelve or fifteen years, would many times have been unable to pay its current expenses. In a message sent to the legislature in February, 1897, I called attention to the existing conditions, and to the obvious fact that the state should not be dependent for the maintenance of its credit upon the good will of the railroad companies or the illegal use of its credit by the state officials at the banks in order to pay its bills, and recommended that authority be given for the levy of a tax sufficient to balance the accounts of the state and place the general fund upon a solvent basis. The special tax was authorized and was levied in the fall of 1897.

"I recommend that hereafter all appropriations made by the legislature be upon the basis of such a budget as is here presented, and which in the future it will be possible to make more accurate than this one; and that the difference between the fixed receipts and necessary expenditures be raised as one tax, instead of being divided into a number of special levies. There are now on the statute books a number of laws providing for the special levies of comparatively small amounts for various institutions, the sum of which represents the total tax levy. These special levies run for different periods and some are not limited. You may not consider it best to cut off these at the present time, but I believe that ultimately this will be found to be the proper method. The effect of such a change would be to clear up much of the confusion which prevails in the public mind relative to the collection and expenditure of public moneys.

On the Basis of Receipts.

"If this practice of dividing up the tax levy were abolished, and it were found at the beginning of any biennial period that the difference between the fixed receipts and the necessary expenditures amounted to, say, $1,000,000 a year, a levy would be made for the $1,000,000, and the appropriations would be made by the legislature on the basis of the receipts thus provided for, and not as they have sometimes heretofore been made.

"If all or any of the special appropriations to which I have referred are made, and a special tax levy to meet them be authorized, all of the taxable property of the state will be called upon to pay its share of this amount, except the property of the corporations now taxed under the license system.

"I am convinced that while the license system of taxing certain corporations now in force is the most practicable method yet evolved, it yet has elements of unfairness and inequality which might, partially at least, be eliminated. There are certain foreign corporations doing business within the state which I believe are not paying their share of the expenses of the government. Among these are insurance companies, the sleeping car companies and express companies of our own state, which do not seem to be fairly taxed when compared with other large corporations. Our present graded license system of taxing the railroad companies contains some glaring inconsistencies. We have under this system five classes of roads, the classification being based upon the earnings per mile. The first class pays 4 per cent. upon its gross earnings; the second class is taxed 3½ per cent. on its gross earnings; the third class 3 per cent. on its gross earnings; the fourth class pays $5 per mile and 2½ per cent. on all earnings over $1,500 per mile up to $2,000 per mile. The fifth class pays $5 per mile only.

Inequalities of Taxation.

The governor refers to the report of the railroad commissioner which shows inequalities in taxation, and recommends a uniform license fee upon the gross earnings of all railways in the state. He recommends that trust companies be taxed as other companies are—upon the property they own. He says the present system of taxing insurance companies is in many ways unsatisfactory, and says that it may be found that the proper method of taxing them is to charge a fee upon their gross incomes as is now done in the case of railroads. The governor earnestly recommends that sleeping car and express companies should contribute through taxation their fair proportion to the expense of the state government. That they do not now do so is obvious. The governor then submits the report of the state treasurer showing the balances in the several funds in the state treasury at the close of business Dec. 31, 1898, and says:

"It will be noticed that the general fund shows a shortage of $39,745.84, and about this I wish to say a word. The equipment of the militia and the general preparation of our troops for the war early in the year necessitated extraordinary expenditures from the general fund. A special session of the legislature might have been called to meet the emergency, but this in itself would have involved a heavy expense. It was necessary to reconstruct one of the large buildings of the state industrial school for boys at Waukesha, which was destroyed by fire, and on which there was carried no insurance. I might say here that since that fire the board of control have insured all the state institutions, so that hereafter when buildings are destroyed by fire it will not be necessary to overdraw the appropriation in order to rebuild.

TO MEET THE SHORTAGE.

Money Transferred from the Trust Funds for Thirty Days.

"This shortage in the general fund caused by the extraordinary expenditures, it was found necessary to provide for temporarily in order to meet the current expenses for the closing month of the year. Although there was no authority for doing so, I requested the state treasurer to transfer from the trust funds for a period of thirty days whatever amount was necessary to pay the current bills for December; and we were thus enabled to meet immediate demands. The license fees from railroads are due in February, and the general taxes begin to come in in January, so that it was only necessary to transfer from the trust funds for a period of about thirty days. Advances might have been secured from the railroad companies, or the state officers might have borrowed the amount necessary on their personal credit; but to do either would have been unwise, not to say absurd, while the treasurer had in his hands more than a quarter of a million dollars belonging to the trust funds which he was unable to loan at 4 per cent., the minimum rate authorized by statute. Rather than have the state fail to meet its current bills, I requested the state treasurer, as before stated, to transfer to the general fund a sufficient amount to meet the requirements. Within thirty days sufficient money will be received in payment of taxes to reimburse the trust funds. If it had not been for these extraordinary expenditures the general fund would have contained an ample sum to meet all expenses and leave a good working balance with which to begin the new biennial period.

Prosperity of Public Schools.

"A reference to the exhaustive report of the state superintendent of public instruction, which will be placed in your hands, will show you that the past few years have been a time of unprecedented prosperity for our public schools. The township school library system maintained by the superintendent of public instruction has come to be recognized as one of the most important factors in our educational system. The increase in the number of these libraries and their patronage is very gratifying. The eighth biennial report of the board of regents of the normal schools of Wisconsin shows a very pleasing growth in the normal schools and in their capacity for turning out teachers.

"The board of regents of the state university report an increase in the enrollment of students for the present year of about two hundred over the previous year. This is but one indication of the increasing usefulness of this great institution. The university at present stands well up to the front among the great universities of this country, and the citizens generally, as well as the regents, have a pride in maintaining its present high standard. In their biennial report, which will be placed before you, the board of regents ask for a special appropriation of $35,000 for additions to the dairy department of the Agricultural college, and $100,000 for the erection of a suitable building for the College of Engineering. The current expenses of the institution are already provided for by tax levies, permanent appropriations and otherwise, and these amounts asked are exclusively for the purposes named. I am sure that these requests will receive your careful consideration.

THE TAX COMMISSION.

Work Begun Should Be Carried on to Completion.

"No one can read the report of the tax commission without being impressed with the vast amount of work which the commissioners have accomplished in the face of many obstacles. I believe it is of the greatest importance to the people of Wisconsin that this work, so well begun, should be carried forward to completion. The practical importance of the subject of taxation must be apparent to every intelligent person. Between $15,000,000 and $17,000,000 were levied in 1897 for taxes of various kinds by the towns, cities and villages of Wisconsin. In addition to this were the license fees for various purposes, which brings the gross sum collected for taxes in the state for the year mentioned up to about $20,000,000, beside what is being collected by the federal government as a war tax.

"Perhaps no other branch of public business has been conducted in so loose and unsystematic a manner as has been the work of assessing and levying the taxes. I believe that a careful reading of the report of the commission will impress you with the necessity for the continuation of the work. The expenses of the commission up to the present time have been raised by private subscription. It is not creditable to the state, nor should it be necessary, that a commission of such importance, provided for by the legislature, should be compelled to themselves solicit the money necessary for the expenses incurred in their work. I urgently recommend, therefore, that a law be passed providing for the continuation of the work by the appointment of a commission of three or five members, with ample powers and facilities for carrying on their work, and that an appropriation of not less than $25,000 be made for expenses for the two years. It seems reasonable to expect that if the work is properly done and supplemented by wise legislation, millions of dollars' worth of taxable property which now escapes can be brought into the assessment rolls, and many thousands—possibly millions—of dollars eventually saved to the tax-payers of the state."

The State Militia.

Governor Scofield refers to the part taken by the state troops in the war with Spain, and recommends that provision be made for the reorganization of the state militia upon the same basis as the regulars. "If this be done and the number of regiments limited to three and an additional battalion, the expense will not be greater than it has been in the past, because of the reduction in the number and the pay of certain officers."

The State Service.

The governor says there is room for improvement in the matter of classifying the state service. He continues:

"For many years it has been apparent that the system of bookkeeping used by the state is needlessly complicated and obscure. I believe the time has come when the state bookkeeping should be revised and simplified. I recommend, therefore, that the legislature consider the question of authorizing the temporary employment of one or more experts to take up the subject with the secretary of state and state treasurer, and formulate a new system.

"In my recommendations two years ago concerning the state service, I referred to the land department, and expressed the belief that the expenses of carrying on that department might be greatly reduced without injury to the service. * * * I earnestly recommend that as a distinct office it be abolished; that the duty be imposed upon some single department of the government, and that the number of persons employed in the performance of the duties be limited by law. This will, I am sure, secure a great saving to the state with a gain of efficiency in the transaction of the business."

The governor recommends that all state securities be placed in the custody of the state treasurer. He also recommends that the duties of bank examiner be delegated to the state treasurer, where the existing banking code seems to place it, and that that official be empowered to appoint a competent deputy for the purpose of aiding him in examining the banks, who shall report directly to him.

Additional Factory Inspectors.

The governor speaks of the evils of child labor and recommends that provision be made for the appointment of two or more additional factory inspectors for the bureau of labor statistics. He says the state board of immigration, by its good work, has induced many people to leave other states and settle in Wisconsin.

THE CAUCUS LAW.

Governor Scofield Believes Its Usefulness May Be Enhanced.

"The caucus law upon our statute books has proven to be a very salutary measure, and has been commended by commissions and individuals in other states who are making a study of improved caucus methods. It is complained in some quarters that the law is cumbersome, but this complaint is likely to be made against all measures enacted for the protection of our electoral system from corruption. I believe the usefulness of the present law may be greatly enhanced by making its provisions applicable to every voting precinct in the state. I recommend that this be done, and further, that the law be amended fixing the date upon which caucuses are to be held, and that the caucuses of all parties be held on the same date. If the law is to be so amended, it would be well to consider whether it might not be better to make the test of the voter's eligibility to depend upon his expressed intentions rather than upon his past affiliations. I am inclined to the belief that what is known as the 'preliminary' meeting might be done away with without detriment to the essential features of the law."

As to the granting of pardons the governor says an advisory board, which could be called upon by the executive to investigate cases where he was in doubt as to their merits, and which would have no power beyond that of making recommendations, might be helpful to the executive in disposing of applications for pardon, while it would entail but a trifling expense upon the state. The governor speaks well of the work of the natural history service, the forestry commission and the fish commission. He says the prison commission has traveled a great deal and held conferences in this and other states with people who have made a special study of the subject of prison labor, and their report will, I have no doubt, be very useful to you in determining what action, if any, you should take upon this question of the employment of criminals."

State Fair Grounds.

The governor recommends that the money borrowed from the school and general funds for the purchase of the state fair grounds should be returned to those funds. He speaks of the pleasant relations between the state and the railroad companies, and hopes they will continue. The governor calls attention to the status of the claim of Wisconsin against the United States to indemnify the state for expenses incurred during the war of the rebellion, and says it is reasonably hoped that before the end of the present session of congress the bill will have passed, and the way thereby made easy to secure this act of justice to the state. Referring to the swamp land claim the governor says:

"Early in my last administration a bill was introduced, at my instance, in both houses of congress, to provide for the adjustment of the differences between the state and the United States over the swamp land grant of 1850. The senate bill was referred, as is the custom, to the department of the interior, for examination and report, and I am advised that the points of difference have been adjusted, and that the department will recommend the passage of the bill with some amendments which seem to be just."

PASSES ON RAILWAYS.

Law Should Prohibit Public Officials from Accepting Them.

"The two leading political parties in convention assembled adopted resolutions condemnatory of what is known as to the 'pass system' and demanded the enactment of legislation to put an end to it. These resolutions were severally unanimously adopted. They are to be taken, although differing somewhat in form and scope, as expressive of the popular sentiment upon the general subject, and I earnestly recommend that legislation be enacted giving full effect to the popular will as thus expressed. The theory of the resolutions is that the acceptance by members of the legislature or other public servants, executive or judicial, of such favors from corporations is calculated to influence them in their action by placing them under a sense of personal obligation, and therefore is prejudicial to the public interest. In this view neither declaration in my judgment is sufficiently broad to reach and eradicate the evil complained of.

"It is well known that it has been the custom for many years for the railway companies of the state to send to all members of the legislature and public officials generally, annual passes for themselves. This, to some extent, has been true as to express, telegraph and sleeping car companies. The universality of the custom, and the fact that in the distribution of annual passes to the members of the legislature no discrimination has been shown, has tended, it is believed, to minimize any possible sense of favoritism or personal obligation on the part of the recipients. The real field for favor, and therefore of personal obligation, has been in the granting of transportation upon the request of public officials to constituents, favors not granted as a matter of course, and therefore possible of being construed as having been distributed with ulterior purposes, either to influence the recipients in future action or to reward them for past action.

Popular Will on the Subject.

"It has seemed to me that the popular will upon the subject can only be expressed by legislation which will destroy the system root and branch, and eliminate from it, at least so far as state officials are concerned, as far as it can be done by legislation, the possibility of any favors directly or indirectly in the matter. Therefore, I believe that the legislation should not be restricted to the giving of passes by the corporations indicated, or their acceptance by a public official for his own use, but that the prohibition should extend to any person upon the request of public officials. In this view the law should prohibit the granting of passes, or to the acceptance of passes or franks, to or by public officials of any kind, to any person, directly or indirectly, upon the request of any public official. One of the platform declarations is sufficiently broad to extend the prohibition to the granting to, or acceptance by, mayors, aldermen and other public officials of municipalities.

"All that I have said upon the subject in its relation to state officials certainly applies to all municipal authorities who have duties to perform, legislative or otherwise, with reference to local franchises. I recommend that an adequate constitutional amendment be submitted to the people in order that, if adopted, the prohibition shall be a part of the permanent law of the state, beyond reach of legislative modification or repeal; and that there be promptly enacted legislation covering the same ground, to be in force until it shall have been superseded by constitutional amendment.

THE LEGISLATIVE LOBBY.

What the Governor Has to Say on This Subject.

"Both the leading political parties in convention also declared for the enactment of legislation adequate to destroy what is called the legislative lobby and to protect the members of each body from malign influences.

"It is not supposed that it was or could be intended to preclude, if it were possible to do by legislative enactment, the people from communicating to their representatives, either at the capitol or otherwise, their wishes or wants as to legislation. Every citizen has the right, which cannot be taken away from him or her, to ask for or to oppose legislation, and to present in a proper manner the reasons for his or her contention. The platform declarations are evidently not intended to isolate the legislature from its constituency. To do so would be to destroy in a considerable measure its representative capacity. Members of the legislature, like the executive, are but agents of the people, charged with the duty of carrying out, within the limits of the constitution, the will of the people properly expressed. The evil sought to be reached is to remove from the legislature the supposed danger of undue influence resulting either in the defeat of needed legislation or the enactment of vicious legislation.

"Just what form efficient legislation for the purpose indicated can take without doing harm as well as good, I confess my inability at this time to see. The legislature can pass no law which will prevent persons from coming to or residing in the capital city during the session of the legislature. The legislature of this state many years ago passed laws, still in force, intended to protect legislation against not only corrupt influences, but against influences not strictly corrupt, but sinister because secret."

The governor quotes these statutes, and continues:

Penalty Inadequate.

"It is quite clear that the penalty provided by section 4475 is inadequate. No greater offense against our system of government, unless it be treason, can be conceived than the deliberate corruption of public servants. Such an offense, when proven, is not adequately punished by fine. One conviction of it should be made to bear the degredation of imprisonment. Section 12 of the statutes excludes from the right of suffrage every person convicted of bribery.

"The enforcement of a portion of these statutes, in so far as they relate to legislation, depends very greatly upon the co-operation of members of the legislature. Ordinarily, the offense of bribery or improper influence is secret. Those who bribe or are bribed are not likely to tell of it. Those who are unduly or improperly influenced, if they are conscious of it, are not likely to give publicity to the fact. The best deterrent, so far as it relates to public officials, is the certainty of prompt exposure and punishment. Each house has the matter mainly in its own hands. Every member of the legislature, improperly approached, should unhesitatingly make it known as not only an insult to himself, an offense against the people, but an attack upon the dignity and honor of the body of which he is a member. Every member of that body charged with the duties of legislation, who knows of the exercise of undue influence, or has good reason to believe it, owes a solemn duty to himself, to the people, and to the house of which he is a member, to make known the fact, and to set in motion the investigating powers of the body. The concealment by a member of such a body of the fact, or well-grounded suspicion, of corruption or attempted corruption, is not a much less heinous offense against popular government than the offense of being corruptly influenced.

Power of the Legislature.

"It is entirely within the province of each house to determine who shall be admitted to the floor and who shall be excluded. The exercise of that power by each house is evidenced by the standing rules of each body. It is within the power of each house to modify and strengthen or weaken these rules at will, and manifestly the power to enforce them and the extent of their enforcement rests with each house. After all, aside from the fearless exercise of the powers given to each house to protect its honor and dignity, and legislation against undue or improper influence, the surest safeguard is to be found in an enlightened public opinion among the people and the election of men to public trust beyond question of undoubted integrity and of ability to enable them to detect the approach of insidious influence and to spurn it.

"I am aware that this is a delicate subject for consideration in a message addressed by the executive to the legislature. Under our constitution our government is divided into three departments: Legislative, judicial and executive. Each is independent of the other within its sphere. Neither may dictate to the other, and primarily the protection of the dignity and honor of each rests with each. I find justification for the suggestions herein made only in the platform declarations referred to, and disclaim a purpose to thereby in any wise invade the legislative jurisdiction. I am not aware of any ground for impeachment of legislative integrity. I necessarily leave the whole matter to your honorable body to devise such further measures, if any are deemed necessary, as to you may seem best, with the assurance of my earnest co-operation within the limits of my constitutional authority in the premises.

Conclusion.

"I cannot hope in this review to have touched upon all the vital subjects which will claim your attention during this session, but I have tried to lay emphasis upon those which seem to me to be of paramount importance. I believe that in a time of general prosperity like this, there is more need for a close scrutiny of appropriations and a watchfulness of public expenditures than when a general financial stringency makes the necessity for economy to each an individual matter. A wise economy may be practical without depriving any state interest of its necessary support. I feel confident that every subject which shall come before you will receive that consideration which will enable you to dispose of it in the best manner possible. Be assured that in all your work you will have my hearty and sincere co-operation.

"Respectfully submitted,

"EDWARD SCOFIELD, Gov."

Still Celebrating Cervera's Defeat.

For several weeks a big bonfire has been glowing on the side of Mount Katahdin, Me., near the summit. The fire, which can be seen for forty miles in some directions, was kindled by a party of New York sportsmen in celebration of the destruction of Admiral Cervera's squadron and has been kept burning ever since.—Chicago Tribune.

SPORT SHE LIKES BEST.

Little California Diana Who Took Up the Gun for Health.

"Lead an outdoor life as much as you possibly can," is the prescription many a doctor has given to fair patients whose health and nerves were shattered by complying with the demands of society. There are many ways of filling this prescription—tennis, golf, wheeling, rowing, angling. There is one more method, and Miss Rose Meyer of San Francisco has adopted it. She is the only daughter of the western metropolis who has turned to the gun and field to bring back the roses which ill health has stolen from her cheeks. For years Miss Meyer has lacked the one thing she most longed for, a robust constitution and perfect health, but has long hesitated to adopt the common-sense suggestion of her family physician—to pass most of her time in the open air. Finally she decided to go on a hunting trip, and, having done so, was so greatly benefited that ever since she has stuck to this plan of obeying her doctor. The trim little figure of this modern Diana is a familiar sight to sportsmen who tramp the marshes about Shellville or the uplands bordering on Sonoma creek. Almost every week, in company with a relative, she makes a pilgrimage to some favorite haunt of wild game, and her skill with the gun is evidenced by the well-filled game bag which she invariably brings back. On a recent visit to the Sonoma marsh she bagged seven teal, five English snipe, besides several quail, all killed on the wing. Her mentor vows that she bids fair to become one of the most notable wing shots in San Francisco. Miss Meyer is petite, weighing little more than 100 pounds, but there is a suggestion of strength and agility in every line of the supple figure which only exercise in the open air can give, and a light in the eyes which denotes perfect health.

No More Dowagers.

No more dowagers. Perhaps the chaperon will be the next to go. At all events, this is not the era of age, and synonymous with that impertinent little word is dowager, therefore it has been doomed to extinction by no less a young person that Queen Wilhelmina. Her majesty, being very filial, does not like the idea of her mommer being an old lady. In London society there is one terror, and her name is dowager. It is said that the reason the fascinating Duchess of Manchester married the Duke of Devonshire a year and a day after the funeral of her husband was to escape being called the Dowager Duchess; but, then, there were other reasons. History and fiction have always made free with the unhappy dowagers, titled or just plain Mrs., and it is not singular that when the foreign widow is still young and comely, she goes and gets married again as quickly as possible. Perhaps one of the most characteristic features of English society is the dowager element, and the higher the rank the more awful it looks when see in grande tenue. No one has been to the opera on a gala night and not carried away strange impressions of the English aristocracy. Splendid is the array of young beauty, magnificent the jewels of old beauty, but the dowager duchess, the dowager countess, the dowager anybody, is fearfully and wonderfully made—up. There are bold critics who have called the English dowager a frump. Maybe, with the passing of the hated name, nice old ladies will become the fashion, and age will not masquerade as youth.

German Horns.

Scald one pint of milk, add to it two tablespoonfuls of butter, when lukewarm add one yeast cake, dissolved, half teaspoonful of salt and sufficient flour to make a soft dough. When very light roll out, cut into crescents; stand them in a greased pan, and when very light run into a quick oven for fifteen minutes. When they are half done draw them to the oven door, brush with a glaze made from white of egg, sugar and milk; dust thickly with chopped almonds and return them to the oven to brown.

No Mistake.

Even a battle may be looked at through unromantic spectacles: "Isn't it grand?" exclaimed the correspondent of an English newspaper, as he watched from his post of observation the magnificent charge of the American soldiers at San Juan. "I tell you, those brave fellows are making history." "Yes," replied the correspondent of an illustrated American monthly, moving a little higher up the slope, "for the magazines." And he took another snapshot with his camera.

A Black Sheep.

"Does your son belong to any of the college fraternities?"

"No; they wouldn't let him in."

"Why?"

"Well, you see, he devoted all his time to study and neglected the athletic features of the business. There was serious talk of expelling him before he could graduate, on account of it."

How They Got On.

May—"You say Mr. Little has a family of ten, and he gets only $12 a week. How on earth does he get along?" Jennie—"Oh, every Little helps."—Philadelphia Record.

In the Same Business.

"So her husband is an editor?" "Yes. But, good land! If there's anything in the way of news she can beat him publishing it abroad."—Baltimore Sun.

Area of the Oceans.

The Pacific ocean covers 78,000,000 square miles, the Atlantic 25,000,000, and the Mediterranean sea 1,000,000.